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For Zion's Herald, TO CONFERENCE AND BACK. LETTER FROM GERMANY .- NO. 3.

BY REV. W. F. WARREN, D.D. From the Tannus Mountains, or perhaps more con rectly, "hill country," just to the north of Frankfort, up to the remoter roots of the Alps, the Rhine Valley is a broad and not particularly interesting plain, shut in on the west by the Vosges range in France (Alsa-The average width of this plain cannot be less than fifteen or twenty miles. Just where the valley begins to narrow and lose itself among the hills of Northern Switzerland stands the famous city of

BASLE. It is divided by the river, here a swiftly rushing stream about the size of the Connecticut at Springfield, into two parts, the larger of which on the west bank is called Great Basle, in distinction from Little Basle on the opposite side. The reader will very likely have heard of the jealousy of the two communities in old times, and of the curious modes they used to take to express their mutual contempt and antipathy. The story of the great wooden image which the Big Baslers set up on a conspicuous elevation over against the rival town, and so connected with the town clock, that it grimaced and nodded and run out its tongue contemptuously at the Little Baslers night and day, has so often been retold that not be so generally known that the Little Baslers did not allow themselves to be outdone in this kind of equally conspicuous position, a similar embodiment and representative of their corporate existence, whose clock-work inclinations toward the supercilious rival. being made with the back towards her, und jedes mal mit einer bedeutungsvollen Bewegung der Beinkleider begleitet, were certainly more expressive than those of the Big Basle puppet! Verily, the Swiss are an ingenious people.

At present, the two jealous communities seem to have forgotten their ancient feuds, at any rate the scornful images have disappeared, and a beautiful bridge weds the reluctant pair. Standing upon this and looking up the river in a southeast direction, you enjoy an excellent prospect. On the left is Little Basle spreading out upon an elevated plain, which extends to the base of some pretty hills about a mile from the river. On the right is Great Basle covering a high bluff just above you, and various vallies and ridges behind it. The terrace rises almost perpendicularly from the water's edge, some of the way fifty or sixty feet above the river, and on its very edge stand ranged along one upon the other buildings, three, four, and five stories in height. One of them, but a few rods from the end of the bridge, distinguished only by a poor little old steeple, is the University. Less than five minutes walk farther stands the stately Gothic Cathedral upon the summit of the bluff, surrounded by a beautiful shady vard. Here alone the buildings do not extend out to the tell the ladies that \$2,000,000 worth of their silk extreme edge of the river bank. A little higher up the stream plies the swift ferry boat between the shores, and still further in the distance one views the blue portals of the Alps.

Founded by Pope Pius IL in 1459. THE BASLE UNIVERSITY

was just in good working order at the outbreak of ion, in the process of which it rendered old writer styles it, " that Jewel of the church of the Primitive, Patriarchal and Hebrew Sabbath, ex-God in the city and land of Basle." Having alluded tending from the creation of the world to the death of in my last to Arminius' connection with Marburg Christ. At this point we reach a remarkable event University, I shall perhaps gratify the reader by in the history of the day. mentioning that after his hostility to the Aristotelian philosophy had rendered it necessary to leave Geneva, our already distinguished young student betook himself hither to Basle, and in the auditories of yonder old building continued his pursuit of sacred learning. Unfortunately all that is known of this interesting passage in Arminius' life, is contained in the following brief extract from Bertius' Funeral

to Basle can bear witness to the great honors which were conferred on the young man in that city, and to the deference which was paid to his abilities and integrity. They are also well qualified to relate the nature of those numerous predictions, from men of all ranks, concerning the future success of that virtue, which had even then displayed a masculine growth, and was still in the course of increase and expansion. But Arminius received all these accla-mations and flattering opinions with a marked dif-fidence, which kept his mind from any undue elevano account endeavor by ambitious intrigues to attain to that honorable station to which, by the Divine Benignity, he had been destined, but would try to

tion for some of the undergraduates, who are the greatest proficients in learning, to deliver public lecares on theological subjects, out of the ordinary colsor Grynacus, who also occasionally honored him by his personal attendance at the adept to unravel it, he was not afraid, on account of the midst of his numerous fellow-students, and to say aloud, 'Let my Dutchman answer for me!' In the motives for such a frank and encouraging address as this, every one must admire the candor of Grynacus. While Arminius was a resident in Basle, he was held erudition that the Faculty of Theology offered on the

tempts which have been made by adjoining cantons in respect of a holyday, or of the new moon, or every meeting, and drifts through his summer house, sary, from the writings of the Christian fathers and parlor, study, closet! Poor man, he little dreamed from profane historians. It has been adhered to as of seeing such a chapel rise in such a place! Of the sacred in all ages, and through all vicissitudes. It is gentlemanly Professor Hagenbach, author of the well now the recognized Sabbath of Christendom, and is known history of Doctrines, etc., etc., I have spoken in some form observed as such by nearly all the in a former letter on the occasion of my first visit churches which bear the Christian name, both eastern

held here from 1431 to 1449. The old city hall, in morials of the venerable assembly I did not succeed evening. The Jewish reckoning was the same, and

is surpassed by few in interest. It was convened at an interesting juncture in the history of the attempts an interesting juncture in the history of the attempts at a reformation of the church previous to the real at a reformation of the was convenient and the wicked "will "be rewarded and punished, when the second advent will "be rewarded and punished, when the second advent will be rewarded and punished, when the second advent will be rewarded and punished, when the second advent will be rewarded and punished, when the second advent will be rewarded and punished. When Nehemiah, as chief magistrate of the various visition, and fling away all the will be rewarded and punished. When Nehemiah, as chief magistrate of the visit, and the wic years before, had put an end to the disgraceful contest of rival Infallible Pontiffs by deposing both existent claimants, and electing a new one; it had burned Huss and damned his followers, had asserted the supremacy of general council to the Pope, and decreed a periodical convocation of such councils. tia,) and on the east by the "Black Forest" hills. These measures were almost equivalent to a reorganization of the church. At the time specified for the next general council, the Pope actually called it together, and it opened at Pavia, 1423. A pestilence however broke out in the city, and afforded him a good pretext for closing it, and sending its members home. Seven years later was the time for the next one, and political embarrassments forced him to yield to the new council to meet in Basle. So little faith, however, had the prelates in the seriousness of the call, that on the day appointed, not a solitary bishop appeared. The only member who presented himself, was an Abbot, who proceeded, it is said, to formally and solemnly declare himself assembled in the capacity of an œcumenical council! He must have been a dry old joker. Five days afterward four more deputies had arrived, and the council was solemnly opened for the second time, though still no bishop had appeared. In the course of the summer almost everybody has had his smile over it. It may and autumn, however, a very large number of delegates gradually assembled from all parts of Europe, and the old battle with the Pope was recommenced. municipal compliment, but straightway erected in an In the sequel it proved as hard to get the reverend gentlemen home as it was to first get them together, for after the session was transferred in 1439 to Ferrara, a large portion refused to go, and remained in session here in Basle ten years longer, claiming and exercising all the prerogatives of an œcumenical council of the church, and actually supporting a pope of their own for a good part of the time! After an adjournment to Lausanne in 1448, where their pope held his court, and there witnessing his compulsory abdication at the instance of France, the rebellious " conciliabulum," as the Papists call it, could do nothing better than elect the reigning Pope, Nicholas V., and adjourn sine die. So ended another grand but abortive attempt to regenerate the church of the

> mous Basle Mission House, the most important, and I think the oldest regular Missionary Training College in the world. Then it would be very interesting to speak of the state of religion, and of religiou opinion in this old strong hold of the Reformation We ought also to pay a visit to the Grand old Cathedral, to glance at the last resting place of Erasmus Œcolampadius and Bernouilli, to hunt up the birthhouse of Euler and of Buxtorf, to make an excursion to the old monasteries of St. Margaret and Crishona and relate the legend of the three Nuns, to sketch the growth of democratic ideas in the Canton, and ribbons come from the Basle factories; all this and much more—but when at such a rate shall we get back to Bremen?

> > For Zion's Herald. THE SABBATH-ITS HISTORY. BY REV. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, D.D.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. We now honor and observe as the day of sacred rest, not the seventh, but the first day, of the week; and this change we date from the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. The change appears to have been gradual, and not the result of any express injunction. The first day of the week, being the day of his resurrection, our Saviour appeared successively to the two Marys, as described by Matthew: to Peter and to the two disciples on their walk to Emmans with the latter of whom he sat at meat, and was known to them in breaking of bread, as recorded by Luke: and, finally, to ten of the apostles, as described by John. "Then the same day at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in their midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you;" John xx. 19. We further read, "And after eight days, [with the Jews tion or the least appearance of arrogant feeling. On such occasions he in reality showed that he would on a standard expression for after a week] again his dis ciples were within, and Thomas with them; then came Jesus, the door being shut, and stood in the midst of them and said, Peace be unto you;" John, reach it by the exercise of true virtue.

"It is a custom at Basle, during the autumn vaca"It is a custom at Basle, during the autumn vaca"X. 26. After his ascension we read, "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place;" Acts, ii. 1. Now it That gratuitous duty, Arminius undertook without the least reluctance, and for the able manner in thick he acquitted himself he received the ables and the steady of the week; and on this occasion it was consecutive. crated by the promised effusion of the Holy Spirit Again we read, "And upon the first day of the lectures. When the same pious man perceived a serious difficulty to have been raised against any of the bread, Paul preached unto them; "Acts, xx. 7. The week, when the disciples came together to break arguments in his own public disputations, or when a knotty point occurred which required the aid of an cerning the collection for the saints, as I have given imaginary infringement of his own reputation, to order to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye out Arminius from the seat which he occupied in Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no gathering when I come; " 1 Cor., xvi. 1,

table collections, as being the day on which they in such high estimation, and was so celebrated for were in the habit of assembling for religious purposes; erudition that the Faculty of Theology offered on the eve of his departure to Geneva, to confer upon him at the public expense the title of Doctor. For the proferred honor he thanked the reverend and learned body, but with the greatest modesty begged to decline the acceptance of it.—alleging as a reason, that to bestow ceptance of it,—alleging as a reason, that to bestow a Doctor's degree on a person so youthful in appearance as he was, would tend to diminish the dignity and respect which should always attach to that sacred title."

positive precept, the Jewish converts would naturally, for a season, observe the seventh day, also, as a part of the economy in which they had been educated; and as some of them seemed disposed to condemn their falls. their fellow Christians, who had ceased to observe At present the University possesses little more that day, the apostle writes to the Collossians, "Let than a local importance, in consequence of the atto have their own universities. The most noted of its the sabbath days, which are a shadow of things to Professors are its theological ones, Hagenbach, Rig-come, but the body is of Christ; " Col., ii. 16, 17. genback and Stakelin. It experienced a serious loss The doctrine here taught is that the observance of the a few months ago in the death of Dr. Auberlen, au- seventh day, as the part of a dispensation which wa thor of an unfinished work on "The Divine Reve- only the shadow of a better, is no longer binding on lation." Professor Riggenbach lives in a house ad- the followers of Christ. Near the close of the first joining our neat chapel. As he hates everything century, the evangelist writes, "I was in the Spirit Methodistical "with a perfect hatred," it may be on the Lord's day," Rev., i. 10, which could have quite a convenience to him to have an object upon been no other than the first day of the week, so des which to discharge the vials of his pet-wrath in such ignated in honor of Christ's resurrection. This day close proximity. Wonder how he enjoys the lusty was adopted as the Sabbath by all the early churches, singing which pours forth from the chapel windows of which ample proof could be produced, if neces

2. This day was evidently designated for chari-

come under this head, and that is the comme of holy time-the hour of the day when the Sabbath begins. The days of the original creation, and the which it was held, still remains, but any further me-

cred time commenced at evening. We are told in and closing with the last." He came to Nazareth, where he had been brought an investigation of the subject. p, "and as his custom was he went into the syna- Joseph Farmer argues the same thing from Rev. idered an act of healing on the Sabbath unlawful, at the great day of judgment, which is not consur ese passages prove that they then regarded holy the oriental Christians. A change has been exten-sively made in modern times, mainly for the purposes | Dr. Thomas Goodwin, one of the great patriarch sively made in modern times, mainly for the purposes now enjoined upon us by God, we see no reason to lesign of its appointment, is not sacred; and hence he Sabbath could be changed, by divine authority, spirit of the original injunction being still met by the onclusion is that those who commence their Sabbath at sunset, in respect to time follow strictly the original institution and the example both of the Jewish and Christian churches; that this rule, however, was one day." given in accommodation to a mode of computation different from ours; that full liberty, therefore, should cheerfully be allowed to those who choose to comnence this day at the same time that they commence other days; that it is essential that one evening or the other should be strictly regarded as a part of the Sabbath; and that it is a misfortune that one's early ssociations, in this respect, should ever be disturbed. This completes our sketch of the history of the Sabbath. We have considered its institution by God, at the creation of the world; its probable recognition by the patriarchs; its renewal to the Israelites on their release from bondage; its rehearsal amid the hunders of Sinai, with its introduction into the decby the hand of the Lawgiver himself; its subsequent observance by the Jews, and also by the Messiah; the transfer of this sacred observance, on the part of knowledgement, of this as the true Sabbath, by most

For Zion's Herald. "ORDER OF THE RESURBECTION OF THE

Having in my former paper endeavored to estabtwo chronologically distinct resurrections of the dead. I now proceed yet further in review of my worthy opponent's argument, and in doing so, stop to notice his allegation against us of "building a theory upon one text, and endeavoring to make the whole Scripture conform to it;" and also, that that "passage is und in a book which abounds in figures or symbols. This allegation is of several stories. In taking down the building, we must address ourselves to one story at a time. Be patient, reader; the subject and its investigation will amply repay you. We will be gin with the last and lowest, even at the risk of having the others fall of their own weight, if weight they

hit you gave the Apocalypse of the Revelator, "The evelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave of him, to show unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass;" and concerning which, it is solemnly said, "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein, for the time is at hand. Do you suppose God would have written this over its | xx. 4. Thus is the Scripture doctrine of judgment portal, if the prophecy could not be understood? But only consistent with the doctrine of two resurrecit is not all figures. We have shown up the literal- tions, separated by a period-a millenary of years. ness of the passage in question, at least. Let that speak out its own vision, and the interpretation thereof. If others give darkness, this affords light.

Now, as for its discordancy with other portions of the sacred Scripture, or the discordancy of the dual theory therewith, let us suffer Bro. W. to be his own His proof is, "1. By fair inference." "If the guide in the substantiation of this statement of his. judgment day immediately follows the advent," etc. And we know of nothing more pertinent, here, than Upon this we have just remarked. "If all that are the writer's own language, " that although no one of in their graves hear his voice and come forth," etc., these passages alone gives a full and plain statement of the grand and thrilling events alluded to, yet when combined, we can determine quite accurately, we think, their relative order, and hence can decide whether the resurrection of the dead is one event, or two. What one does not state, is supplied by one or dead ones. And the Saviour (Luke xx. 25) speaks more of the others; and what may be alluded to only of those worthy of heaven as destined to obtain the in one, is more fully set forth by others." The italics

But now, having taken that which is most full and distinct, and having shown the marked clearness of its enunciation of the twofold order of the resurrec-tion, the question arises, Is there any other text of have no possible doubt. What sense, then, can this s enunciation of the twofold order of the resurreccripture, which by any just interpretation can be shown to be in collision therewith? or any number, as mutually supplying the links of the argument, that can be produced as disproving such an order in the

That to which we shall naturally be lead by the riter's argument, will be his views respecting the udgment; for he makes that view, which he had reviously renounced, a fundamental reason for his literalizing of Rev. xx. 1, 10, and, by a strange consistency, the literalizing of the remaining portion of that chapter. Let us, then, recur at once to his view of this branch of eschatology. He says:

" The judgment is immediately connected with the wer to the question, 'When shall these things be?' he says plainly, 'When the Son of Man shall come his glory.' When Christ himself has thus answered, who dares dispute and contend for a thou-sand years, or some indefinite period of time, between the advent and judgment." So, likewise, a similar argument, from 1 Thess. i. 6, 7.

To this I answer that, for one, I do not "contend To this I answer that, for one, I do not "contend for a thousand years," etc., between the advent and judgment; but agree with Bro. W. that the judgment then is inaugurated. Yet our views of the advent and of the judgment are quite different. When he speaks of the former he evidently means some single event, happening in some brief period of time, as a day, for example; and of the latter he takes an analogous view. On the contrary, I understand by the former, to adopt the language of Rev. Mourant "immediately follow the advent," that "the rightin discovering. Although not so important as many the observance of the Sabbath was enjoined on that ogous view. On the contrary, I understand by the

to be dark before the Sabbath, I commanded that lengthened period, in which many and distinct acts the gates should be shut, and charged that they are to be performed, commencing with the *resurrecould not be opened till after the Sabbath;" Neh. tion of the just, and closing with the 'resurrection xiii. 19. This shows that in his day, a thousand years of the unjust,' the judgment likewise commencing ater than the delivery of the precept last quoted, with the first resurrection, and continuing through

the gospels, "Jesus went into Capernaum and Time and space forbid my giving, as I might, an straightway on the Sabbath day he entered into the extended proof of this, and hence I shall first call atynagogue and taught, and at even, when the sun did tention to the views of a few of the very many able set, they brought unto him all that were diseased." students of the Word who have gone profoundly into

ogue on the Sabbath day, and he stood up for to read, xx. 4. He says that "the kingdom, wherein the nd when the sun was setting, all they that had any saints reign with Christ a thousand years, is the same sick with divers diseases, brought them unto him;" with the kingdom of the Son of Man, and the saints Mark i. 21, 32; Luke, iv. 16, 40. As the Jews con- of the Most High in Daniel; therefore, it also begins mated till Gog and Magog's destruction at their end ime as terminating with the close of the day. At therefore, the whole thousand years is included in he present time, the Jews universally regard the that great day of judgment. The resurrection of the Sabbath as commencing at evening, and so, also, do just will take place in the morning of the day of

f secular convenience. But it should be borne in of English Independency, also has this remark, that and that the time was originally prescribed in acin its renewed form), called the world to come, apour own. And were the sacred observance of a day pointed for Jesus Christ eminently to reign in, be ween this world and the end of the day of judgoubt that it would be conformed to our present mode ment, and that the day of judgment itself is part, if of reckoning time. The day itself, apart from the not the whole, of the time wherein our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ shall reign."

And Mede, from 2 Peter iii. 8, considers it settled, from the seventh to the first day of the week, the that the day of judgment is the thousand years of Christ. He thus paraphrases that passage : " Wheresacred observance of a seventh part of time. Our as, I mentioned the day of judgment, lest ye might take it for a short day, or a few hours, I would not beloved, have you ignorant that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as

> Finally, Wesley says, referring to the day of judg ment in connection with 2 Peter iii. 8: "But who can say how long it will continue?" . . . " Some of the ancient fathers drew that inference "-from the above passage-"that, what is commonly called the day of judgment would be indeed a thousand years; and it seems they did not go beyond the truth."

But lest with Bro. W., and your readers, great names are not regarded as of much weight, let us look at one of the many proofs of this from the Word itself.

Rev. xx. 12, 13 is conceded by him to refer to the judgment. Thus it is with the whole passage, beginalogue, and its extended record on enduring tablets ning with the 11th verse, to the close of the chapter. But what is the period of the "Great White Throne?" It of course commences at the coming of Christ. "When the Son of Man shall come * his followers, from the seventh to the first day of the then shall he sit upon the throne," etc (Matt. xxv. week; and the continued regard, and present ac- 31). "I charge thee, therefore, before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and who bear the Christian name; and we have also ex- dead at his appearing and in his kingdom" (2 Tim. amined the proper hour of the commencement of iv. 1). But Rev. xx. 7, 10, shows us that the judgment of Satan and his confederates takes not place till the end of the millennial age. Yet judgment had, prior to this, been passed upon "the beast and the false prophet." They are represented (verse 10) lish the literal signification of Rev. xx. 45, and to ment overtake and overwhelm these giant worldshow with what explicitness it taught the doctrine of powers? Paul, in 2 Thess. ii. 8, tells us when that would be. "Whom the Lord shall . . destroy with the brightness of his coming;" and John also informs us (Rev. xix. 20), " And the beast was taken.

and with him the false prophet. . . These both were cast alive into a lake of fire," etc. And that this occurs at the time of the second advent is evident from verse 7, which synchronizes it with the marriage supper; and that the marriage supper is at the period, or beginning of Christ's appearing, is evident from Matt. xxv. 1, etc., compared with Matt. xxiv. 29, 51. Here, then, are judgments specifically re-vealed, which stand as wonderful and conspicuous landmarks both at the beginning and close of the milennial or second advent period. Thus conclusive is the evidence respecting the beginning, duration and end of the "Great White Throne" period; and which is in itself a decisive argument in favor of the doctrine of two resurrections; since the Bible associates the raised and glorified saints with Christ in these very judgments. For proof of which, read: 2 Tim. ii. 12; 1 Cor. ii. 3; Matt. xix. 28; Rev. ii. 26, 27; Jude, 14, 15; Dan. vii. 10, 18, 22, 27; Rev.

The next assertion of the writer is " that the rightstand on its own signification. Let it be suffered to eous and the wicked are raised simultaneously at the advent, and previous to the judgment." That they are raised-those of them who are dead-previous to their being judged, of course we admit. But to his

it follows that it shall be simultaneous. But Paul expected a resurrection for himself and others of like faith, if faithful (Phil. iii. 7, 11), not of the dead and with the dead, just and unjust, but "teen ek-anastasin toon nekroon "-the resurrection from amongst the resurrection, not merely " from the dead," as our version reads, but "ek nekroon"-out of, or from amongst, the dead ones. Of these passages Prof. Stuart says: " Of his resurrection at the end of the world, when bassage have, if it represents him as laboring and suffering merely in order to attain a resurrection, and as holding it up to view as unattainable unless he should arrive at a high degree of Christian perfection? On the other hand, let us suppose a first resurrection, to

be appointed as a special reward of high attainment in Christian virtue, and all seems to be plain and easy. Of a rest in a figurative sense Paul cannot be peaking; for he had already attained to that on the plains of Damascus." "Of like tenor," continues Stuart, " is the implication in Luke xiv. 14, where the Saviour promises to his disciples a sure reward for kindness to the poor and suffering, at the resurrection of the just. Why 'the resurrection of the just?' What special meaning can this have, unless it implies that there is a resurrection when the just only, and not the unjust, will be raised? This would agree entirely with the view in Rev. xx. 5: 'But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years are finished."

"If," continues Bro. W., "if John in prophetic vision saw, truly, the dead, small and great, stand before God;" but is the "Great White Throne" restricted in its adjudications to a single day? "If,

tains the contrary, be not "erroneous."

ous and the wicked at the advent of Christ. His next, more direct argument in support of his wicked, are raised at the command of Christ, and that his command is given when he comes."

Unfortunately his first text (John v. 28) don't susime. The distinction, indeed, incorporated into the tion of damnation "-would seem, as in accordan for a similar reason, is 1 Thess. iv. 16 unfortunate for appears only as a favor bestowed on believers." And, eed. Bro. W. admits as much in his subsequent nt on 1 Cor. xv. 23. And, besides, inasmuch as the "last or seventh trumpet" is that which shall "sound" at the glorious epiphany of our Lord, where is the evidence, direct or indirect, that any but the righteous will then be awakened! Direct evidence, there is absolutely none, and of the indirect I know of none, so long as 1 Cor. xv. 23, 25 plainly inti-

rest of the dead lived not." He next attempts the synonimizing of the "last trump" and "the voice of the Son of Man," and the class be challenged; but no one dreamed any thence argues, that, as according to John v. 28, "they that are in their graves shall hear his voice and come forth," and, as "the last" and only dead-awakening "voice" is that of the "last trump," it must be when, if to crown the whole, arose Prof. Smyth to tell what and only when, that trumpet shall sound that the dead are raised, if at all; and hence, if the wicked are not then resurrected, they never will be, and so "we must throw away the doctrine of two resurrections, in his devoted attention and cordial greetings. or of a universal," that is, I suppose he means, simultaneous " resurrection."

16, are not synonymous, even if they, as respects " the istinct in their signification, as is plainly seen in 1 Thess. iv. 16, as well as in the Apocalypse, where the and his sacred service. more full and explicit revelation is given. The uch larger period than the "last trumpet" can. But a careful review of the Apocalyptic doctrine of the trumpets" would be necessary to make this wholly obvious to every reader, and for which we

As for Heb. xi. 35, and Phil. iii. 10, 11, my preious observations, and in connection with the views of Prof. Stuart, are sufficiently elucidative of the import of these and similar passages. In 1 Cor. xv. 23, while it freely admitted that "the two resurrection theory " was not the specific idea the apostle had in mind, yet we do affirm that his statements suit that over that of the wicked, even if the exact intervening eriod be not fully expressed. If there was no pression of the one over that of the other; if, as it has en the burden of all Bro. W. has taken in hand. and if, as he asserts, and has laborad hard and ingeniously to prove, "the righteous and wicked are raised simultaneously," then the assertion of the text ould not be true. There is, then, a dual resurrecion. As to the distinction of time, that was left to that apostle, whose inspiration under the New Testanent dispensation, like Daniel's under the old, refers nore especially to chronological specifications. And this is in accordance with the "Analogy of Faith," he latter Scripture being a comment on the former more ancient, and the more full on those more rief. And John tells us that these two resurrection vill be separated by the lapse of "a thousand years."

> VACATION MEMORIES-NO. 3. BY CHARLES ADAMS, DD.

I have impliedly promised to write of our doings at ir class gathering on occasion of the thirtieth anni

nd when nearly all were there, and when recogn ns were completed, and the intoxication of excite ent was partially dissipated, and so many pleasan rectings had been exchanged, we made our first gen-ral sally forth to hail the hallowed scenery of our Alma Mater, and to proffer all dutiful salutations Our first move was to the cemetery-to the graves of two classmates, whom, in the summer and autumn of 1830, we laid away to rest. Near by were reposing also the remains of the veteran Prof. Cleaveland, who had deceased in 1858, and to whom, with our other

Professors, I shall refer again in these " Memories." Thence through the pines and to the other opposite extremity of the college campus, we hastened to salute Prof. Smyth, the venerable Professor of Mathematics. We entered his mansion with but little ceremony, announcing ourselves as the "class of '33," and took the good Professor by storm. He stood at one end of the drawing-room, and slowly we passed

no necessity at that time, and the theory which main- thus, somewhere amid the small hours of that rememso much, then, by way of "inference," to establish first day's programme.

"Glory enough for one day!" And then we sepbered night, was faithfully fulfilled and finished our

arated to rally, by invitation, to breakfast, on Commencement morning, at Rev. Dr. Adams'. This excellent Dr. and minister had always been our good and true friend, and seemed, in some sort, one of u For almost the very day of our entering college, he entered on his ministry at Brunswick, and always tain his statement. It does not say, nor necessarily pleasant and welcome was that ministry during our college life. When we entered college, and he, his ninistry there, he was just emerging from youth to straight and lithe and handsome of form, and his face as radiant with benevolence and beauty as is often ure on this doctrine, to imply the opposite. Equally, seen among men. His voice was music as he conversed or preached, or sung, and his spirit was that is purpose. And as for 1 Cor. xv. 52, we demur to of love and goodness. For a generation he seemed Bro. W.'s assumption that it means "all" the dead; to have remembered us, and welcomed us within his for verses 23, 49 and 51 to the end of the chapter, doors, as though some younger brothers had returned and indeed the whole scope of the chapter shows, as after long, long absence. There we gathered on Olshausen remarks, "that therein the resurrection that morning, and sat down at his table, and listened to the songs of beautiful children swelling in chorus with that father's melodious voice-received his bles

sing and retired. Next were the Exercises of Commer prising, as usual, the procession, the music, the crowd, the platform scenery, the President in costume, the speaking, the graduating, the doctorating, etc. Commencement dinner followed, and the subsequent speeches, whereof the burden-through the intrigu mates, and Rev. xx. 5 positively asserts, that "the ing, I suspect, of Dr. Adams aforesaid-was mainly piled upon the class of '33. In our simplicity we had beforehand deputed Harris to answer for us, should thing further would be required. Yet was our repsentative no sooner seated than Pike was demand ed, then Allen, then some one else; upon which, as good boys we were, and had been.

Next in order was a delightful class interview, and tea at Prof. Packard's, who was behind no one else

Then at eventide, at our place of rendezvous, we all sat down for the last time-the last till Heaven We gave that hour sacredly to religion, and talked to in John v. 27, and the last trump of 1 Thess. iv. of Christ, and of better and nobler lives for the remainder of our pilgrimage; then rose and sung our urrection of the just," are synchronous. They are parting hymn—then kneeled and committed our selves and lives and energies to our common Saviour,

Thus closed this great occasion. With me it was voice," whatever we may understand by it, covers a an era in my poor life. I have no regrets to have gone hundreds of leagues to greet it, and have possessed a stronger and better soul ever since. It will be a sunny memory always, and dying, I shall still breathe a blessing upon those beautiful scenes and hose beautiful men.

Thus I have written of our class gathering, and of the doings appertaining thereto. Would it interest any one to trace pleasant memories of our College

PEACE OR WAR?

The following is an extract from a poem delivered by as having been "cast into the lake of fire" pre- theory, and that alone. Certainly, it clearly asserts Rev. W. S. Studley, of Boston, before the United Litera-University. Some of the political papers which are clamoring for "Peace" at any cost, have garbled some of its passages, the most offensive of which, in their view, we give below.-Ep.

give below.—ED.

—And what shall be the issue of the fray,
Remains for loyal tongues and arms to say.
If we to death would have the nation wed,
Let each become a slimy "copperhead!"
Denounce our heroes, vote that War is worse
Than Treason's sway, or Slavery's hopeless curse!
Yield to the dictum of Oppression's will,
And have a slave-roll called on Bunker's hill!
Pull down the flag on Lookout's mountain air,
And plant Rebellion's hellish ensign there!
Blot out the story of the dauntless braves
Who, under Grant, have gone to patriot graves I
Give up the struggle,—say, 'tis now too late
To push our hosts through Richmond's guarded gate
Give Vicksburg back, and let the hosts of Lee
Possess the loyal hills of Tennessee!
Give back the trophies which our braves have won!
Cry out:—"'Tis time this cruel war was done!
Gold is three hundred, and we can't afford
At such a premium to serve the Lord."

Gold is three hundred, and we can't afford At such a premium to serve the Lord."

Act thus, and soon we'll have, in all our coasts, Peace,—with damnation from the Lord of hosts But if we love our country, and desire To see her brought in safety through the fire. Of discipline divine,—then must we stand Shoulder to shoulder, and, with lifted hand, Beside the graves of those who've fallen, swear No mortal power shall make our hearts desnair. No mortal power shall make our hearts despair!

For God is proving loyal men to see
If they believe in truth and liberty
More than in mammon and in selfish ease!

In God's name, therefore, hush the cry of "Peace,"
Till o'er the land where now rebellion raves
The starty happer of the Union wares!

BY REV. T. L. CUYLER.

Impenitent friend! you are in danger from an unexpected quarter. If you are finally condemned by the righteous Judge, it will not probably be on account of the sins that have swept multitudes into perdition. You are not likely to be condemned as a blasphemer, or as a slave-driver, or a highway robber, or a drunkard, or a scoffing skeptic. Of none of these shameless outrages against sense and decency are you likely to be guilty. Nor is it necessary for you to be a scoffer, or a sensualist, or a set, or a

and took the good Professor by storm. He stood at one end of the drawing-room, and slowly we passed in review before him, seizing his hands as we severally came up, reporting our names, and blessing him in the name of the Lord. When all had saluted him, with no further demonstration we departed promptly, as when a troop, victorious at one point, pushes on to farther conquests.

Following our captain—and who was he but the indomitable Pike?—our march was directed by a very straight line, to the residence of Professor Up, ham. By this time it began to be understood who, and what, was this host marching to attack one and another of the dignitaries of Bowdoin. Spectators at different points were looking on, apparently with eager interest. They marked our abrupt entrances upon the Professor's elevated domain, and seemed to wors der as we swept into the hall and drawing-room. And here the charge, and the individual clench, and the victory, and the withdrawal of forces, and the exultation, were in all respects similar to what had just transpired at the other end of the examps. With the characteristic meckness and dignity did the excellent Professor receive, and endure the formidable on set. Repeated and heavy were the discharges he was obliged to record that the behaved with the greatest composure and propriety.

As has been often experienced before, we grew strong and expert by practice; and President Woods was the next object of attention and attack. True, he had not presided over the ancient and honorable retinue that were approaching him—he having held his office only five and twenty years; yet, in virtue of that office, and in virtue also of the ability and dignity with which he had austained it for a quarter of a century, we judged our victorious salutations to be due him. Here, then, were enacted our third siege, and conset, and triumph.

Then came our festive supper at the "Toutine." Price had ordered and arranged for us a magnificent feast, at which we sat down very much as—thirty into the complete hower of t

great a salvation!"

It matters not that, while neglecting your soul, you are engaged in other and honorable pursuits—in merchandise, in literature, in agriculture, in science, or in statesmanship. Right in their proper place, all these high callings become wrong when they crowd out all thought of God and eternity. Even they are infinitely more dignified and ennobled by true religion. But they cannot save the soul.

If the victorious Kearsarge were to spring aleak from striking on a sunken rock, what matters it that

from striking on a sunken rock, what matters it that the captain should take to studying his charts, or the making up the log, or the marines to their accustomed drill? These are all proper occupations at the proper time. But they don't save the ship! How can they escape, if they neglect to stop that leak? O, unforgiven, unconverted reader, what shall it profit thee to enjoy all art, and all polite letters, and revel amid wealth uncounted, if at the last thou awake amid the agonies of the lost?

agonies of the lost?

The only remedy for neglect is immediate devotion to your eternal welfare. The past is gone. The future may be but a handbreadth. The present is in thy hand. Use it. Let no sin, no Satan, no selfish thy hand. Use it. Let no sin, no Satan, no selfish interest hinder thee. If business press, say, "Now it is my business to seek God." If pleasure beckon, set your heart on the loftier pleasure—of pleasing God. Let your soul-cry be, "O, neglected, forbearing Jesus! I neglect thee no longer! Give me that sacred hand, so long refused. I am ready to grasp it in faith, and trust thee to save me, and to guide me to the pathway of eternal life. Be merciful to me a sinner!"

'Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to thy cross I cling. Naked, come to thee for dress; Helpless, look to thee for grace; Vile, I to this fountain fly; Wash me, Saviour, or I die!'"

"YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME."

When thou hast heard the heart's lone prayer, Low-uttered in its deep despair, When sorrow called, and not in vain, When thou hast sought the couch of pain, To cheer the sufferer's aching eye, And speak of hope, if they must die,— Then angels bent to watch o'er thee, Saying, "Ye have done it unto me."

When hearts are tempted unto sin—
If thou dost speak, their souls to win
From that dark midnight gulf of pain,
Making them strong and true again;
When wildly by the storms they're driven,
If thou a purpose high hast given,—
Then angels bend and watch o'er thee,
Saying, "Ye have done it unto me."

When thou dost firmly, strongly stand, With earnest purpose in thy hand, Though known, or though misunderstoo Still striving bravely for the good, Ready the power of truth to claim, Though others put it unto shame,—Then angels bend and watch o'er thee, Saying, "Ye have done it unto me."

When to thy heart and to thy home,
Thy words have bid the wanderer come,
And watched with earnest, heartfelt prayer,
And with a mother's tender care;
When long-enduring, working long,
Through weary months, in purpose strong,—
Then angels bend and watch o,er thee,
Saying, "Ye have done it unto me."

When life's dark shores are left behind When he's dark shores are left behind,
And Heaven's bright portals thou shalt find,
The angels, in their blest estate,
Shall open wide the golden gate;
And friends, and light, and joy, be given,
And all-enduring love in heaven;
Then God shall bend and watch o'er thee, Saying, "Ye have done it unto me."

Miss A. W. Sprague.

THE SOCIAL ELEMENT IN REL

THE SOCIAL ELEMENT IN RELIGION.

To most of those who have recently enrolled themselves in the church, an entire change of conduct and external life is necessary to make them suitable examples of their profession. They have been used to conviviality and amusements which, though not positively objectionable as immoral, will yet deaden and neutralize their religious influence if persisted in. Recreation is as essential now as ever, and when the excitement incident to the first awakening, with its numerous meetings and the attendant calls upon one's energies and sympathies—when all these are past, and one is left alone with himself, he feels weak and lonely. The world has been renounced and left behind, and yet there is nothing to take its place. Not that the means of grace are less precious, or in any way distasteful, but a man cannot live and develop harmoniously on sermons and prayer-meetings alone. The intellectual and social natures have claims, as well as the spiritual. Just here is where we see at once the need and the benefit of social Christian life. But the churches too often think that when the revival season is past, and the fruit has been gathered in, nothing more remains. They forget or ignore the social wants and needs of these lambs of the flock, and

But the churches too often think that when the revival season is past, and the fruit has been gathered in, nothing more remains. They forget or ignore the social wants and needs of these lambs of the flock, and remembering that they have pledged their faith at the church alter, consider that they are safe. When will men and women realize that it is by the six days' life we are moved and affected more than the seventh; that fifty-two Sabbaths do not form a breakwater strong enough to repel all the rushing influences of three hundred and thirteen days? When shall we learn the true value of Christian homes, and the real power of social Christianity?

A vast majority of those lapses from religious life which Christians so much deplore are occasioned by a want of hearty, genial, social life. With no home of his own, living in hired chambers, and boarding at hotels or restaurants, it is no wonder that one gets tired and lonely, and is willing to take such society as is offered, whatever it be. If it be Christian society, it will be gladly welcomed, and will help one to make himself what the church needs and the world expects. We trust that Christian people will learn to value more highly their social influence, and that they will not hesitate to use it for the benefit of those whom they have the power of assisting. Christianity never seems so noble as when it is shown in daily life. To hide one's light under a bushel is neither scriptural nor sensible. The world and the men in it need all the light there is, and it is criminal to withold all but a feeble glimmer upon only one day in seven. nor sensible. The world and the men in it need all the light there is, and it is criminal to withold all but a feeble glimmer upon only one day in seven.—

Springfield Republican.

Reader, the thing that we all need most is forgive

Reader, the thing that we all need most is forgiveness of sins. We may get to heaven without money and without health. We shall never get there without forgiveness. Now, are you forgiven?

Reader, I tell you this day, that to know your need of forgiveness is the first thing in true religion. Sin is a burden, and must be taken off. Sin is a defilement, and must be cleansed away. Sin is a mighty debt, and must be paid. Sin is a mountain standing between us and heaven, and must be removed. Happy is that man, woman, or child among us that feels all this. To take the first step towards heaven, we must see clearly that we deserve hell. There are but two alternatives before us—we must either be forgiven, or be miserable forever.

There are many persons who know little of the design of Christianity, though they live in a Christian land. They fancy they are to go to church to learn their duty, and hear morality enforced, and for no other purpose. They forget that the heathen philosophers could have told them as much as this. They forget that such men as Plato and Seneca gave instructions which ought to put to shame the Christian liar, the Christian drunkard, and the Christian thief. They have yet to learn that the leading mark of Christianity is the remedy it provides for sin in the sacrifice and death of Jesus Christ, and the blessed tidings that we have only to believe in him and be saved. This is the glory and excellence of the gospel. It meets man as he really is. It takes him as it finds him. It goes down to the level to which sin has brought him, and offers to raise him up. It tells him of the remedy which we all need—a great remedy for a great disease—a great forgiveness for great sinners. Reader, the first thing you need for your soul is forgiveness. Now, never rest till you have gone to Christ and found it. You must either be forgiven or be lost forever.—Rev. J. C. Ryle.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK

REV. W. SCHWARZ.—This missionary writes from Basel in reference to the late Conference for Germany and Switzerland, that it was a very pleasant one; our Conference gains every year in strength and influence. The Lord continues to prosper his work.

CONTRIBUTION FROM GERMANY .- A letter before t CONTRIBUTION FROM GERMANT.—A letter before us says: "Rov. Herman Ficke was received into the Central German Conference at its late session in Cincinnati and appointed to Bermingham, near Pittsburg, Pa. This Bro. Ficke is one of the fruits of our mission in Germany. He was educated in the Mission Institute in Bremen, traveled a year or two in the Mission Conference, and was then transferred to this country."

BUENOS AYRES.—A late letter from Rev. W. Good-follow says: "Our work is progressing nicely. Eight accessions during the last month. My health never was so good since I can remember. Brother Carter is doing well, and our school continues to advance."

GERMANY.—At a session of the Mission Conference of

GERMANY.—At a session of the Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany and Switserlaud, held at Basie, July 11, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It is with a grateful heart that we are looking back upon the past year; for although it has been a year of trials for many of our missionaries, yet none of us has been called away from his post by the hand of death. The Lord has permitted us once more to meet together to consult respecting the welfare of our mission. We also have gratefully to acknowledge that the Lord has blessed our labors, and has revived the work in many of our missions. Our fare-extended work is, with few exceptions, progressing. This year it has increased in strength and extent considerably, and our prospects are very promising. It is also a vertice of extent considerably, and our prospects are very promis-

sions. Our far-extended work is, with few exceptions, progressing. This year it has increased in strength and extent considerably, and our prospects are very promising. It is also a matter of great rejoicing that religious liberty is more and more in progress, by which new fields of usefulness are opened unto us. We are confident by what has been done, that the Lord will carry on his work through us to spread scriptural holiness through Germany and Switzerland, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we with renewed seal will labor the next Conference year, and that we will endeavor, by a holy walk, to give strength to our words, and to call upon our people to follow us as we follow Christ.

2. That as the use of spirituous drink threatens the greatest danger to our missions, we will endeavor to enforce our General Rules respecting this point, and also by giving a good example ourselves.

3. That we acknowledge with the greatest gratitude the support granted unto us by the Missionary Board, and so much the more as such sacrifices have to be made at the present time; we will therefore encourage our members to help themselves as much as possible.

4. That we will endeavor to assist the work of our mission by monthly missionary prayer meetings, and by the delivery of addresses on these occasions.

In Memony.—In the August number of the Wesleyan

IN MEMORY .- In the August number of the Wesleyan Missionary notices we counted no less than nineteen cases of offerings to the missionary cause in memory of departed pastors, parents, or children. In several instances the record shows that offerings were made to the cause for mercies received, deliverances experienced, sustaining grace imparted, and for friends now in heaven who had been helps to faith on earth.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN NEW ORLEANS—
MISSIONS SOUTH,—The Rev. Dr. Newman, in reporting
the condition and prospects of his work in the Crescent
City, after stating many encouraging facts, says: "But
our great work has been and still is in the Sunday School,
and in this department the Lord has been pleased to
grant us singular success. Believing that if ever Southern society is properly reconstructed the children of this
generation must be brought up in the 'nurture and admonition of the Lord,' we have paid special attention to the
religious training of childhood. Conscious that herein is
our power and their weakness, the Southern Methodists
have opposed this movement by attempting to dissuade
their children from attendance; but their efforts have
signally failed, and we now number more than 500 scholars, and more than fifty officers and teachers. In connection with this great work I desire to acknowledge with
gratitude the receipt of a donation of books and papers METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN NEW ORLEANSgratitude the receipt of a donation of books and papers from the Sunday School Union of our church to the

DOMESTIC MISSIONS -The General Conference at its ion in Philadelphia, in 1864, adopted the following resolution concerning domestic missions, namely:

Resolved, That each annual Conference be and hereby

Resolved, That each annual Conference be and heroby is required to furnish annually to the Corresponding Secterary of the Missionary Society at New York a report of its doings on the subject of missions, which report shall specify the name of each district, circuit or station within its bounds sustained in whole or in part by said Conference as a mission, together with the amount of missionary money appropriated to each respectively for that Conference year.

onference year. It is very desirable that early and accurate returns is relation to these several items be sent forward to the office at New York, and the Conferences are respectfully and earnestly requested to take such action as may be necessary to secure full compliance with the provisions of the foregoing resolution. The secretaries of the several Annual Conferences will please call attention to this subject.

HATFIELD CAMP MEETING.

One year ago a committee was appointed at Wilbraham Camp Meeting to consider the propriety, and if they judged best, accomplish the removal, of the meeting to some more central point on the district. Under this authority ten acres of heavily timbered land were leased of Mr. Henry S. Porter, of Hatfield, for a term of ten years. It is situated almost exactly in the geographical and numerical centre of Springfield District. The Conn. River R. R. passes within half a mile. The ground has been fitted up with a view to permanence and comfort. The auditory has just the right descent, and is shaded to perfection. The stand is merely a large platform with an awning, all committee rooms and common lounging places being kept far away from that sacred place.

For the admirable and complete arrangements the public are indebted in no small degree to Bros. P. Wood, J.

Peterson and Cheeney Bigelow, who have bestowed upon the work an amount of attention and labor that no pecuniary considerations could procure or reward. The Lord reward them for their labor of love. In doing this work an expense of 3900 has been incurred,

the contributions of the people, that except \$100, this amount has been paid even this first year, thus giving the Committee a complete assurance of the endorsement of their acts by the public, and encouragement to undertake any further improvements their wisdom may devise.

About fifty tents were upon the ground. The weather was all that could be desired; the attendance much largest than that of any previous meeting on the district.

larger than that of any previous meeting on the district Nearly one hundred conversions are reported, and as Nearly one hundred conversions are reported, and as a result of the spiritual quickening there received, conversions many fold that number may be reasonably expected. Some of the displays of converting grace at the

Few of the attendants can ever forget the sermon on

Few of the attendants can ever forget the sermon on the joy of salvation, as a constituent part of every developed Christian life, and an essential power for the teaching of transgressors and the conversion of sinners, nor the one that followed it on being complete in Him.

The first was by one who constantly preaches to every Herald reader, and the second by Dr. Eddy, who weekly ministers to the church of Jonathan Edwards, at Northampton. To see a Congregational Dr., especially of Northampton, waking the shouts of a Methodist camp meeting by the enforcement of its most radical doctrines of free grace and the witness of the Spirit, was something our fathers might have desired to see, but died without the or free grace and the witness or the Spirit, was something our fathers might have desired to see, but died without the sight. It is suggestive of important changes somewhere. The other preaching was all excellent, but belonging to the family it need not be particularly mentioned.

We welcomed there churches and members off our district. We hope another year to meet many from far up the Connecticut Valley, and far down the Farmington.

the Connecticut Valley, and in down the Parallel, it has Like Paradise, which our grove seems to resemble, it has

Like Paradise, which our grove seems to resemote, it has room enough for all.

A pleasing incident occurred while one train's load was waiting for the cars at the depot. Bro. Henry Hutchinson, of Union St., Springfield, was mounted on the platform to tell his experience as a Christian Commission Delegate. As he proceeded with the affecting incidents of heroiam, tears followed freely, and money, both specie and currency, began to flow in upon him. The specie was immediately sold at double the premium of Wall St., and so over \$32 was gathered for this noble charity.

It was a significant hint of what might be done in any department by being instant in season.

H. W. WARREN, Sec'y.

REPORT OF THE HEDDING CAMP MEET-

We are gratified to be able to report to the friends o Zion, that this meeting has been this year a decided anc-cess. Indeed, nothing appeared to be wanting in regard to the externals of the meeting to ensure results which

to the externals of the meeting to ensure results which the most sanguine might expect.

Our new location at Epping we think is second to none in New England. The grounds are spacious; the shade is neat and ample; the fountain is pure and ceaseless, and the elevation from the stand for seats is easy and desirable, to both speaker and audience.

The weather, from the commencement to the close of meeting was most delightful, while the order that prevailed at all hours of the day and night, was nearly if not quite satisfactory.

quite satisfactory.

The preparation for furnishing the multitude with subsistence was quite ample; the board at the boarding tent was all that could be desired; and we are bound to tent was all that could be desired; and we are bound to give our brother, the agent in this department, much credit for the ability manifest and the success he enjoyed in the discharge of his onerous duties; while the Committee as a whole (but especially the president, Bro. A. C. Manson) for their untiring efforts to make the meeting a model, must share the acknowledgments of all. Between forty and fifty tents were pitched upon the ground, and the multitude of people was estimated at eight thousand on Thursday.

Religious services were commenced on Monday evening, conducted by Bro. James Thurston, Presiding Elder of Claremont District. Sermon from Exodus xxxii. 29; "Consecrate yourselves to-day to the Lord." This sermon was well-timed, and the very plain and forcible points made by our brother gave the key to the meeting.

sermon was well-timed, and the very plain and forcible points made by our brother gave the key to the meeting. The brethren following Bro. Thurston in preaching were Jas. L. Trefren, F. K. Stratton, D. C. Babecck, A. D. Merrill, B. W. Gorham, L. T. Townsend, Bishop O. C. Baker, A. J. Church, C. L. McCurdy, Samuel F. Upham, N. E. Cobleigh, and Wm. Hewes. The preaching generally was of a high order, good and effective.

The presence and efforts of our worthy Bishop at the meeting was of much importance, giving character and interest to the same. We believe also that the labors of Bro. Gorham in presenting the subject of holiness, or entire consecration, were blest to the meeting, as there was a good degree of interest manifest in reference to this work, and we are able to testify that some came to the point and accepted Christ as a full and all-sufficient Saviour. Glory be to God!

A CHRISTIAN HERO.

Rev. E. P. Smith, Field Agent of the U. S. Christian Commission in the Army of the Cunberland, in forwarding a report of the work, relates the following incident:

ing a report of the work, relates the following incident:

In the military prison there are cases of interest all the time. Of the multitudes there, many a one is innocent of crime, and some of them not only innocent, but Christian. Through some misapprehension or carelessness they are in confinement. Of course, on the prisoners' own statement, there would be very few guilty; but after investigation, we not unfrequently find men who ought to be released, and sometimes are able to help them in that way; and if not thus, at least to comfort them in their trouble by personal attention and sympathy.

One case I may give you here: Rev. Mr. T——, delegate from Keutucky, is visiting the prison men. A few days since, he found a young man very eager for a Bible. He had read his Testament "all up," he said, and when he received his Bible the next day, he could not conceal the glow of satisfaction which lighted his face. He sat down to it at once as a student, reading aloud to a group of prisoners in the yard, some of them coming up with the chain and ball. The next day, Mr. T. found his Bible student, with paper and pencil, collating and comparing. of prisoners in the yard, some of them coming up with the chain and ball. The next day, Mr. T. found his Bible student, with paper and pencil, collating and comparing passages. In other words, he was making his Bible, with an ordinary text, into a reference Bible, and so he continues now, "searching the Scriptares;" and when he finds a passage that matches or gives light upon the one in question, he is as glad as the woman with her lighted candte and piece of silver, and comes to Mr. T. to get a neighbor to rejoice with him. That boy has a history. Brought up by "the best father and mother in the world," according to his account, trained all the time to a Christian life, he was converted before joining the army, and came away, three years ago, with his mother's blessing on his head, and God's love in his heart. In the regiment he has been known as a true soldier and faithful Christian. Last winter he was in a division sent, after the battle of Chattaneoga, to relieve Burnside by raising the siege of Knoxville. The exposure and fatigue and suffering of that march are simply incredible to those out of service. For three days and nights his regiment had been on duty, marching and fighting, and he had scarcely a half hour's sleep. Prisoners were captured, and he was set as a guard over one who it seems was as tired and worn out as himself. He told the lieutenant, ordering him as a guard, that he could not keep awake—that he could not even keep his eyelids up while receiving his instructions. But he was put on, and remembered nothing after that, but the snoring of his prisoner lying at his feet, till he was himself aroused by a gaurd and put in irons. His sentence by court martial, was six months' imprisonment. His time will expire before official relief could be brought to him, and his three years' service at about the same time. He speaks of "those dreadful six months' with horror. It is time will expire perors content relate count to brought to him, and his three years' service at about the same time. He speaks of "those dreadful six months" with horror. It has been only with the utmost diffeence, by day and by night, that he has kept clean from vermin. The single cotton shirt he had, was actually hanging in shreds, and his pantaloons and blouse were patched and tattered, but all very neatly washed and most elaborately darned. What visitiance such neathers must have cost no one can know

vigilance such neatness must have cost, no one can know who has not seen military prison quarters and life. And then, as the boy says, six months in such contact, with a crowd of wretches thoroughly abandoned and impure, has In it all the true boy has been cheerful, and without a

In it all the true boy has been cheerful, and without a word of marmuring against the Government. He says it is an awful crime for a guard to sleep at his post, and has no doubt those that sentenced him were sorry to do it, but could not help it for the sake of the example.

When congratulated on this double deliverance by the expiration of his service, as well as imprisonment, he said: "O, no, I am coming in again. I shall run up and see my mother, and be back in a month in service. I couldn't stay out while this thing is going on. I think too much of the old flag to hang around home while others are fighting." When reminded that, with his three years' service and the last six months' treatment, he had done his part, he repelled the idea, saying that nobody had done his part till he had done all he could do.

The boy coes home to his mother in good clothes next

The boy goes home to his mother in good clothes next week, and, much as I want to go East, if I could get a furlough, I would give half of it to follow him to his father' cabin on the Illinois prairie, and see the greeting.

APPORTIONMENTS FOR THE SPRINGFIEL Apportionments for Springfield District, for ben

STATIONS. Springfield, Pyncheon St. \$90 Union St, 60 "Asbury, 30 \$25 West Parish. Lock's Village, South Athol, Athol Depot, South Royalston,

Will the preachers preserve this list?

CHURCH AID COLLECTIONS. September is the month in which to take collections for the Church Aid Society, in the New England Conference The managers of the society have directed that the amountaken upon the Lynn District shall go to aid in the pu taken upon the Lynn District shall go to and the par-chase of a church in Woburn. It is highly desirable to know what amount may be relied upon from these sources before the first of October, as then an answer must be given the Unitarian Committee whether or not we pur-chase the house. Most of the brethren on the District understand the importance of the enterprise. It will bear a strong appeal to our congregations, and it is hoped that it will be made by every pastor. After the collection is taken, please report the amount immediately to the subscriber at Woburn.

N. D. Gzorge, Ag't,

THE NEW DISCIPLINE.

I have just read it through. The "articles" are go -well for all to read them again; they are more practical than one would suppose. The rules relating to marriage should have been stricken out-have had their use and day. This whole matter must regulate itself by the good se of parties and their friends.

"The Lord's Prayer to be used on all occasions of public worship, and the people to join in it audibly." This we like; the people should have some part in the service. I am sorry we have not a ten or fifteen minutes' ritual for every public service for the people; a good influence on in a whole congregation reading select passages of Scrip-ture together; children never forget it. Give us a brief scriptural "Sunday Service." Some Methodist pastors never say the Lord's Prayer in the pulpit -too bad. "Use the apostolic benediction," Good-don't like home-made benedictions; I like much the benediction in

the Ritual, and like to hear the pastor use it. The section on Singing is good; but one item should be added, viz., Let the congregation face the pulpit while singing. One half our New England congregations turn their backs on their pastor and the Bible, and look not on their hymn books, but up into the faces of the poor mor tals who are endeavoring to lead the public praise. What ill taste and impudence! little in keeping with worship, "Rules for a Preacher's Conduct." Excellent; some of them need publishing. "Avoid all affectation"—public prayer not above "eight or ten minutes at most." A Methodist pastor prayed fifteen minutes the other Sabeath, and since this new edition was printed, I have heard-

patience in a congregation I hope you never saw.

The pastor is permitted to omit the Scripture lessons on sacramental days. Bad advice this! Better read appropriate lessons, with remarks, and the Ritual; there is no time for a sermon and the Ritual on sacramental occasions. We are sorry to think most of our pastors preach,

a Methodist pastor pray twenty minutes; and a good

The new Ritual as a whole is excellent; the parts for the Admission of Members, Laying of Corner Stones, Dedication of Churches, admirable. They will be un versally used. The marriage ceremony not much—obso-lete, undignified; a better one we think should be in its place. The great fault with the Ritual-not enough of it,

to that precious means of grace, the sacrament of the

sions and reclamations we will not estimate. More than fifty were at the altar of prayer at a time in several but partially been gathered. If the ministers and members of the church will carry to their pulpits and congregations the spirit that was manifest at least by some we gathere. Let all respond, "Amen and Amen."

Seaside, Sept. 5.

Small pews and full dresses, and we hope no pastor will ask it, but rather ask the trustees to put the pews in kneeling ask it, but rather ask the trustees to put the pews in kneeling or derivation for the government. They have an awful horror of Federal bayonets, and to our cause within a month after that day of prayer. They have an awful horror of Federal bayonets, and to our cause within a month after that day of prayer. They have an awful horror of Federal bayonets, and of test oaths, which prevent no union-loving man, but arrant traitors only, from voting. They want traitors only, from voting. They want traitors only, from voting. They want traitors of the gloom which hung over the loval not seen any, by all means to go to the who have not seen any, by all means to go to the who have not seen any, by all means to go the set oaths, which prevent no union-loving man, but arrant traitors only, from voting. They want traitors only, from voting. They want traitors of this city. Admission 25 cents.

We hope all our members will get the new edition and there are always to be found, if a man is there in those who have not seen any, by all means to go to the work and them through. They are both valuations of the gloom which hung over the loval trait traitors only, from voting. They want traitors of this city. Admission 25 cents.

Young Ladies' Boarding School, AT Lexing-specific traits at the in ask it, but rather ask the trustees to put the gloom which hung over the loval not of the successes which Providence has given to the will need no urging to attend, and there at time to do found, if a man is there in those who have not seen any, by all means to go the set oaths, which preve

Zion's Perald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864

TERMS OF THE HERALD, \$2.50. Our Directors met last week to consider what should be done in view of the present extraordinary advance in prices, especially in paper. It was found that this latter item aione will cost us three or four thousand dollars more this year than last. Unfortunately for us, but happily for subscribers, nearly all our patrons have paid to January next, and some even beyond. Of course we must fulfill our contract with such, and furnish them the paper up to the expiration of their several terms, though at a considerable loss to our-selves. But to those whose time has expired, and to all new

THE AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY:

Under the above heading we find an article in the Watchman and Wesleyan Advertiser (London), copied from the London Times, extracts of which we give below. We hope our readers will give it a careful perusal, and learn from it the designs of the "Peace men" in the coming campaign. The following short paragraph is from the editor of the Watchman:

"Writing from Clifton House, near Niagara Falls he correspondent of the Times tells a strange tale a the correspondent of the Times tells a strange tale as to the policy of the Democratic party in the North-ern States, who are engaging in what look to us very like treasonable and desperate projects:

Here follows the extract from the correspondent of the Times, who was thoroughly posted by the Demo cratic leaders at the Niagara conference:

"The pleasant hostelry on the Canadian side of the Falls of Niagara has become the centre of negotiations which promise the withdrawal of the differences between North and South from the arbitrament of the sword. As the Republican party, under the leadership of Mr. Lincoln, either cannot or will not make peace, and will not listen to any proposal of compro mise that does not involve two conditions which th South will not accept—restoration of the Union and abolition of slavery—the Northern friends of peace abolition of slavery—the Northern friends of peace, who hope to elect a peace President in November next, have taken counsel with such Southern exiles and friends of peace as have congregated on the Canadian frontier to ascertain whether there is no common ground upon which the whole weight of the Democratic party might be brought to bear against the war faction, and on which a peace candidate might be nominated at Chicago on the 29th instant. The South, through Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, the fully authorized agents of President Davis, demands an armistice and the calling together of a National an armistice and the calling together of a National Convention, as prescribed by the Constitution, for an armistice and the calling together of a National Convention, as prescribed by the Constitution, for the consideration of all matters in dispute. The Democratic party of the North, no longer hopelessly split into two sections, the one advocating war, and another peace, has made up its differences on all minor and major issues, and resolved to support at Chicago a candidate far the Presidency who will pledge himself to those terms. As it is feared, if not known, that Mr. Lincoln, in his insane desire of re-election will, under the plan of reconstruction which gives the right under the plan of reconstruction which gives the right to a tenth part of the population of any State in the military occupation of the Federal armies to perform all functions of election that belong to a clear major-ity of the whole people, endeavor to elect himself by the aid of the soldiery, and by the exclusion from the the aid of the soldiery, and by the exclusion from the polls of all persons who will not take a test-oath of unconditional loyalty to the Union, it has been resolved by the leading Conservatives and Democrats who are now and have been recently assembled at the Clifton House, that measures shall immediately be taken to defeat this purpose. At the Chicago Convention it will be emphatically and distinctly declared that any State carried on behalf of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson by bayonets or by test oaths, or by the rotten votes of a tenth of the population, shall be counted as having voted for the Chicago nominees; and that if such nominees shall receive a clear maand that if such nominees shall receive a clear ma-jority of the electoral vote, inclusive of that of the Border States of Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri, they shall be considered duly elected as President and Vice President of the United States, and shall be inaugurated accordingly. The n whoever they may be, will be required to pledge themselves to take possession of the Government should they be elected in the manner specified, and should they be elected in the manner specified, and to maintain their position at all hazards. It is under stood that the Convention will organize committees or vigilance in every town, village, city, and district of the North to support the Constitution and to resist by force of arms, if necessary, every usurpation or encroachment on the part of Mr. Lincoln and the Federal Advisionated as a statistical control and the second contro eral Administration or authorities, civil or military Thousands of leading Conservatives and Democrats comprising men of the greatest wealth, position, and talent in the country, are already pledged to serve upon such committees, and are ready to stake their lives, fortunes, and honor in defense of the platform lives, fortunes, and honor in defense of the platform on which they have resolved to stand, and of the purity and freedom of election. If Mr. Lincoln is to be President for another term, he must be elected airly, or a new civil war will break out in the North fairly, or a new civil war will break out in the North, in the interest of the wrongly-defeated, but legit-imately-chosen candidate. Such is the present condition of the Presidential question as far as the Demperatic party is concerned. Within the next ten days or a fortnight it will assume a still clearer shape. If the Democrats be really united, if they have truly made up their minds to hold together in support of their candidate, their candidate is certain to obtain a majority of the electoral vote, and to be the legal President of the United States. If Mr. Lincoln, however, he determined to win, per fas gut nofes.

of the currency, the derangement of trade, and thaugmented cost of subsistence." We do not wonder that the editor of the Watch man considered the Democratic party as preparing o enter upon "treasonable and desperate projects. From the little that was developed and the much tha was concealed at the Chicago Convention, we came slowly but firmly to the same conclusion, that a great party is about to enter actively upon "treasonable and desperate projects."

however, be determined to win, per fas aut nefas there will be a conflict of powers that will convulse the country and carry the fire and bloodshed of wan into regions that have not yet felt the miseries of civil conflict, or know of them but by the depreciation

If the Administration attempts to limit the electiv franchise to those only who are in favor of sustaining the government—that is, if they do not allow traitors to do through the ballot box what they can not do by force of arms, namely, to destroy the gov ernment, those men who are so greatly in love of peace" will inaugurate a terrible and widespread civil war. What devoted political saints they mus be who shudder at the thought of shedding rebe blood, but are ready to bathe the whole continent with the blood of true patriots, should such stand in the way of the accomplishment of their "treasonable and desperate projects." Whoso readeth let him un-derstand the following, which we copy in italics: It is understood that the (Chicago) Convention wil organize committees of vigilance in every town, village, city and district of the North to support the Constitu tion, and to RESIST BY FORCE OF ARMS, if necessary. every usurpation or encroachment on the part of Mr. Lincoln and the Federal Administration or authorities. civil or military," " Peace men," men in favor of peace when the rebels are worsted by the war, but secretly plotting and ready to make war to the death, b riots, mobs, and organized force, against those who

honestly try to sustain the Union and 'the Govern Read on. " Thousands of LEADING CONSERVATIVE AND DEMOCRATS, comprising MEN OF THE GREAT EST WEALTH, POSITION AND TALENT in the country are already pledged to serve upon such committees, and are ready to stake their lives, FORTUNES, AND HONOR IN DEFENSE of the platform on which they have reand omit the Scriptures, and simply read the prayer of consecration and hurry through the Sacred Supper for want of time. Will our stewards just abolish the sermon regard to which there was a good understanding." among them. The correspondent of the Londor Times lifts up the veil, disclosing a little, from which we catch glimpses of their secret and extensive prep arations for peace. The truth is, they mean war to the death. They mean to break down the Adminis tration at any rate, destroy the Union, and perpetuat

They are preparing, we believe, to re-en and the people not enough to do.

As for the "kneeling and joining in the service," it's out of the question; it's inconvenient and unseemly for the people to turn round and kneel, in these days of whose votes are to be forced into the ballot box, at

ideas of purity are not puritan.

Their secret organizations, comprising conservatives and Democrats of the greatest "wealth, position, and talent in the country," are formed and to be formed.

Tays again upon the nation's heart, with prospect brightening more and more.

We believe there should be another day of thanks in "every town, city, village and district of the North." giving and prayer before the Presidential Election saintly, peace-loving politicians. Some may doubt the supplications for the continuance of his favors unt we were deceived.

He who said, "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," immediately added, "and unto God the things that are God's." Every Christian sustains important relations to God as well as to the civil government, and out of those relations arise obligations which he is bound to fulfill, and duties that he should not fail to perform. The Christian cannot render to Cæsar—that is to civil government, much less to partisan influence—the things which belong to God. Politicians sometimes lose sight of this fact. and recognize no claim higher than Cosar's. They often render unto Casar the things which belong to God, and want all others to do the same. The Christian must not consent to rob God of his rights, either for the love of temporal advantage, or through the fear of the civil power. Adhering to this principle of duty, thousands have suffered martyrdom. Cresar, sitting in the chair of state and clothed with civil power, presented to them this alternative: "Yield the point of conscientious duty to God and be set free, or adhere to your principles and suffer the loss of all things, even life itself."

The civil power often becomes intolerant; partisan power is almost always so, with marked hostility to the doctrines and principles which bind the enlightened consciences of men to an opposite course of b lief and action, as well as an intolerant spirit towards the persons themselves. Because ministers of the gospel, in the light of God's truth and in strict fidelty to their honest convictions, sometimes oppose the ungodly measures of unscrupulous, ambitious, avaricious, and hot-headed politicians, bent upon carrying some party measure against the convictions of moral people, they are denounced, vilified, lampooned, and ften persecuted in the most unjust and violent man-Because the enlightened conscience of New England for years past has steadily opposed the continual encroachments, oppressions, and horrid barbarities of the slave power in this government, her Christian men and women have been opposed by the apologists and abettors of slavery, and the vocabularies of slang, vulgarity and vituperation have been exhausted by them upon the true descendants of the pilgrims. The principles of the Puritans have been denounced of late, not only throughout the South now in rebellion, but through all the ranks and gradations of Southern sympathizers scattered throughout the North and West. The voyage of the Mayflower across the ocean and the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, have recently been denounced by a popular political leader as an evil second only to the "fall of man," by which sin entered the world. To the kingdom and designs of Satan in this country, that was undoubtedly a great evil, and we do not wonder that his most faithful servants, and those in closest sympathy with his diabolical schemes, do so feelingly denounce and deplore it. Whoever wishes ounced of late, not only throughout the South feelingly denounce and deplore it. Whoever wishes to stand well in that society must deny that he has a drop of Puritan blood in his veins, a particle of belief in their doctrines, or the slightest sympathy with their principles. A burst of profanity which would make an honest man tremble, followed by wholesale denunciations and unmeasured curses upon the Christian ministry for "meddling with politics," and upon the "hypocritical cant" of the churches which support ach a ministry and adhere to such principle shibboleth which admits these partisans to favor, and allays all suspicions arising from a Northern origin or

Northern associations. Some of our readers may think that the above is an overwrought representation; but if they should see what we have seen, and hear what we have heard, out of New England, they would call it the dullest kind of prose, a trite commonplace; and not merely say there is more truth than poetry, but that it is all truth, without even the slightest touch of the imagination. As an illustration in point read the following extract from a speech delivered by Jefferson Davis, before the Legislature of Mississippi, on the 26th of September, 1862. Though he does not use the term, he evidently means the Puritans and those who carry out their principles:

"Our enemies are a traditionless and homeless race. From the time of Cromwell to the present, they have been the disturbers of the peace of the world. Gathered together by Cromwell from the fens and bogs of the north of Ireland, and of Engfens and bogs of the north of Ireland, and of Eng-land, they commenced by disturbing the peace of their own country, they disturbed Holland, to which they fled, and disturbed England on their return. After what has happened the last two years, my only wonder is that we consented to live for so long a time in association with such miscreants. Were it ever proposed to enter again into a UNION with such a proposed to enter again into a UNION with such a people, I would no more consent to it than to trust myself in a den of thieves."

Puritanism in politics means conscience or the feat of God in civil affairs, and is the true conservative element, the only salt that can preserve the State from despotism, anarchy and ruin. That is the principle, by whatever name it may be designated, which arouses the most violent opposition and the most malignant hostility of corrupt and unscrupulous politicians. Woe betide the man who attempts to stir up the conscience of the people in regard to the questions which these men wish to carry in the elections against right, justice and liberty. If ministers of Christ are faithful to their duty, if from their high moral watchtowers they give the needful alarm, when they see the sword of moral evil coming upon the people, they soon gain an unenviable notoriety among this class of politicians, who not only de-nounce them as political preachers, but stir up against

them the most violent partisan opposition. When we hear a politician, or even an humble citizen denounce Puritanism, and see him become indignant at its influence in public affairs, we distinctly understand him. It is the fragment of a bone from which we can construct the whole animal. He is either a profound ignoramus, or a dishonest, artful, wicked, corrupt man, who cannot be safely trusted with any part of the public weal. In either case h is a dangerous man in the community, a blazing fire-brand who ought not to go without a guard into the temple of Liberty. Every Christian should suspect part in the services. and keep his eye upon the person who indignantly abjures the principles of the Puritans.

PRAYER, AND WHAT POLLOWS IT. The 4th of August last was observed as a day of

fasting and prayer, with general suspension of business among loyal people throughout the nation. Many earnest and fervent prayers from pious and faithful hearts were offered to God on that day, in behalf of the nation's deliverance, and for success to the Union cause. Here is a part of the record which followed that day of prayer: On the next day, the fifth, Admiral Farragut's fleet passed into Mobile Bay, Fort Powell was evacuated, and the rebel fleet estroyed. On the eighth, Fort Gaines surrendere to Admiral Farragut, and Fort Powell was occupied On the 14th, a rebel redoubt, with guns and prisoners, north of the James River, was captured by General Hancock's corps. On the the 18th the Weldron Railroad, south of Petersburg, was seized by the 5th corps under General Warren; a movemen very damaging to the prospects of Richmond. The most desperate efforts have been made by the rebels

to vote, and they undoubtedly mean to have them vote, and by such votes to carry the next presidential election. They want the ballot box to be pure; their ideas of purity are not puritan. rays again upon the nation's heart, with prospec

These things indicate that along with much secret, for the whole loyal people to bow in gratitude to Goo there is to be also much desperate work done by these for his recent blessings, and for earnest and united soundness of our suggestions. All we have to say is, the cause of liberty and union is completely triwait patiently and watch carefully the future developments until after the election, and if we prove a learns to trust in God, and to look to the Almighty false prophet in this matter, we will meekly admit that for deliverance, we have no doubt the Lord will re store us to his favor, and give us a " Peace " that will

be righteous and enduring.

What an encouragement the record of the last month is for the people of God to pray unto him. We hope the pious will draw still closer to him, and besiege him with their prayers until he send right-courness among us. While our braves are fighting, let every Christian at home pray, and pray earnestly until victory perches upon all our banners. Let also the work of repentance go on, and reformation from pride, extravagance and vice. The coming Presi dential campaign will powerfully excite all the bad passions in the political world. To guard against his and the evil consequences likely to follow, there hould be for the next two months unusual freque cy and earnestness in prayer in every closet, arou very family altar, and in every place of social we ship. In conclusion, we say to all pious men and romen, pray, pray earnestly, without ceasing pray.

Under the above title the Congregationalist, ou nearest neighbor, put in last week some good, strong loyal words. We heartily endorse them. They are

follows:

"There is danger that good people will stand aloof from the public strife of the election which is coming, and keep their lips shut concerning it in many places where they ought to be open, through the fear of the old cry of 'politics,' 'politics.'

"But it is not politics this time, but ethics, which is at stake; and wo be to the church and to all good people, if they do not rally to the support of the right, through the impression that the 'foundations' themselves are not endangered. 'If the foundations be destroyed, what shall the righteous do?'

"Suppose that the 'Democracy' had undertaken in their creed for the campaign, to have abolished the Sabbath, or to have formally annihilated the sixth, seventh, or eighth commandment. Would church meetings and pulpits have, then, felt silence to be a duty, because the question was one of politics? We trow not.

row not.

"And yet the peace platform of the professed December of the professed of December of the Dec "And yet the peace platform of the professed 'De-mocracy' is as really and as squarely—in its aim and inevitable issue—against the Decalogue, as any formal proposition of the nature referred to could be.

"We say, then, meet the issue squarely, and meet it everywhere. That issue is between the Lord and the devil; between the policy of heaven and the poli-cy of hell; between the essence of light and right, and those of wrong and darkness. And God will not holb him guiltless who allows himself to be deceived by old party cries, and to be betrayed by old names and by

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE RAISED.

Our Directors have been obliged to yield to a la of necessity and to raise the price of the Herald to \$2.50 a year. This necessity comes upon the Asso ciation from the greatly increased cost of publishing chiefly in the item of paper alone. All our cotem-porary publishers of Daily and Weekly Journals een compelled to raise their prices, nearly or price of the Herald. The prospect is, from estimates carefully made, if the price of materials continue at present rates, that the Herald will not pay expense during the coming year even at the advanced price unless we have a larger patronage. The subscription list ought to be greatly increased. We hope none of our subscribers will discontinue the paper on account of the addition of fifty cents. It is the best we can do for them. The price will be put back again to \$2.00, just as soon as it can be done without loss. I it was only a trick of the trade for making money, ou friends might justly complain; but since it is forced upon the Association as a necessity, by the law elf-preservation, to meet the actual cost of publics tion, we ask them for their sympathy and hearty sup port. Be as true to us as we are to you, and we wil e satisfied. We hope, intend, and expect to mak the Herald better, more attractive, interesting, and useful than it has been the past year. We want t make it worth at least \$3.00 to every one of our sub scribers. For the sake of the church and the cause

rally friends to our support in the time of need. the subscriptions to the new 7.30 Loan, offered July 28th, had reached about thirty million dollars. 10-40s taken during the same period amount to at east five millions more. The fall of Atlanta and th prospect of an early termination of the war will oubtless cause these popular loans to be subscrib for more rapidly than ever before. The 7.30 not are now ready for delivery at the Government dep tories, and by many banks and bankers.

PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES.-We are uested to call the attention of the preachers of the N. H. Conference, to the action of that Conference by which they pledged themselves to secure the eo-opera-tion of the ladies of their several congregations in raising, during the month of September, funds for the ourpose of procuring and planting ornamental trees on and around the grounds of the N. H. Conference eminary, and to forward such funds when raised to Prof. Henry Lummis, Sanbornton Bridge, N. H.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Rev. Epaphras Kib by, of the New England Conference, died at his resince in Chelsea on Thursday the 8th inst., after ar illness of three weeks, aged 87 years. His end was peace. His funeral took place last Saturday, at 2 P. M., in the Mount Bellingham Church. Dr. Thayer delivered an appropriate address on the occasion giving a brief history of the life, ministry, and relig ious experience of Father Kibby, with affection words of consolation to the afflicted widow and fam ily. Bros. Barrows, Mansfield and Mallalieu, took

NOT THE AUTHOR.-Fred. W. Webber requ us to say that he is not the writer of the poem tled "The Dying Soldier" published in the Herald of the 7th inst. Unwillingness to claim by silence the credit of having written the article induces him to make this request.

THE BLACK VALLEY RAILROAD. An improve icture of the route the drunkard travels, sl the country through which he passes, and the fright ful scenes in which he is to end his life, has been pu lished by S. W. Hanks. The sight of this lithe is better than a dozen temperance lectures, to frig en men from the use of strong drink. It is on thick paper, 24 by 19 inches, with a broad margin; price 50 cts. Send orders to M. H. Sargent, 13 Co.

ommencement exercises of Dr. Dio Lewis' Normal Institute for Physical Education, will take place in Tremont Temple, Thursday evening, Sept. 15th, commencing at 8 o'clock. Forty ladies and gentle-

the advertisement of the above school on our third page. We learn from those who have visited the buildings and the grounds that everything for educational purposes there is in modern style, good taste, convenient and beautiful, and from the experience nd known ability of those who have it in charge, we have no doubt that it will be one of the best schools in the land; for physical culture combined with intellectual, perhaps the best. Persons of feeble health and delicate constitutions will receive special treatnent and attention.

LITERARY NOTICES.

WILLSON'S LARGER SPELLER, a Progressive course of Lessons in Spelling, arranged according to the Principles of Orthoepy and Grammar, with exercises in Synonyms, for Reading, Spelling, and writing, and a new system of Definitions, by Marcus Willson. New York: Harper & Brothers; Boston: A. Wil liams & Co.—This is a very ingeniously arranged book, designed to teach, besides spelling, several other important things. There is scarcely a book in the market that has so many good qualities to recommend it

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.-A History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America 1860-'64; its Causes, Incidents and Results; intended to exhibit especially its Moral and Political Phases with the Drift and Progress of American Opinion re specting Human Slavery from 1776 to the close of the War for the Union, by Horace Greely. Published by O. D. Case & Co., Hartford. General Agent, Horace King, 81 Washington Street, Boston.-The first volume of this work is published, and 50,000 copies have already been taken by subscribers. As we have already noticed and twice commended the work as it appeared in numbers, we have only to reiterate that it is a work of great value, prepared with great care, its materials being drawn from the most reliable official sources. It is illustrated by portraits on steel of generals, statesmen, and other eminent men views of places of historic interest; maps, diagram of battle-fields, naval actions, etc. It makes an octavo volume of 648 double column pages, of clear white paper, large clear type, with a complete index. It brings the history down to the close of the year 1861. We hope the life of the author will be spared to finish the work on the scale and in the style in which it is projected, and prosecuted thus far. This

work is sold only by subscription. THE TAX PAYER'S GUIDE: An Analytical and Comprehensive Digest of the Internal Revenue and Excise Tax Laws of the United States, being a concise compilation of the Revised Acts of Congress now in force, passed June 30, and July 4, 1864, the whole arranged alphabetically, for easy use and reference, by Thomas Westcott, of the Philadelphia Bar. Philadelphia: A. Winch; Boston: A. Williams & Co .- The above title page sufficiently explains the work.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for September, con tains Anti-supernaturalism in the Pulpit: Caroline Coronado; American Art and Artists; The Bible and Slavery : The Religious Lesson of Religious Controversy; The Two Carlyles, or Carlyle Past and Present: the Brothers Grimm: American Exposition

of Neutrality, and Review of Current Literature. VISIONS IN VERSE, or Dreams of Creation and Redemption. Boston: Lee & Shepard; for sale by all booksellers. The author of this has framed into verse and rhyme a series of subjects connected with the work of creation and redemption, as conceived by him .- As a work of the imagination it will please, which is evidently the object for which it was written.

GOOD WORDS, for September, is received from A. Williams & Co., with thirteen good articles, and sev eral appropriate and beautiful illustrations.

PEA RIDGE AND PRAIRIE GROVE; or Scenes Stone, D.D., of this city, as his successor. and Incidents of the War in Arkansas, by William Baxter. Cincinnali: Poe & Hitchcick. For sale by book. We have only to say that it is well written, and full of thrilling interest.

CAPTAIN BRAND, OF THE "CENTIPEDE." A Pirate of eminence in the West Indies; His Loves and gust 19th, aged 75 years. Exploits, with illustrations, etc., by Henry Gringo. New York: Harper & Brothers; Boston: A. Williams

LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN JONES.

Explanatory of the "Presbyterian Chaplain"-" Lay Meth odist"-His Ordination-Who was to Blame-Congre gational Chaplains Clear-Denominational Newspaper

Mr. EDITOR :- Permit me a few remarks on two arti eles contained in your issue of the 17th ult. First, in relation to the Lay Methodist who has recently been in regularly ordained in the army. Secondly, in regard to the character of the newspapers distributed by the Christian Commission. You were quite right, Doctor, in regarding the Presbyterian minister as the most guilty of the two, although we who know the man, are more charitably disposed, because of a very amiable weakness the said brother is known to possess. The Methodist lay-man had no idea of swindling the government, as the editor of the Congregationalist very harshly concludes, but on the contrary is an excellent, earnest Christian man, tions for the ministry. All the chaplains who know the man concur in the opinion that he was doing an excellent evangelical work among his comrades in the battery of tinued to labor thus successfully in his appropriate sphere had not this Presbyterian brother been so anxious t make him a chaplain. But once impressed with the idea that this Methodist sergeant ought to be a chaplain, and knowing very well that none of our Bishops would or dain a man so utterly destitute of literary qualification of Congregational ministers for that purpose. He made application to chaplains Dashiell and Eaton, but thes excellent brethren declined, at the same time assuring nim that no legitimate council could be held in the army the lay element appropriately delegated being essentia its constitution. But our persevering Presbyterian was not thus to be covered with the "wet blanket;" he turned from these Congregational brethren and went over to the Christian Commission in the 5th Corps, and there found several ministers who undertook the work; they formed themselves into a—something—and ordained the man.

The editor of the Congregationalist is certainly to blame for the very harsh terms he employs in regard to

our Methodist brother; but let me assure you that our Congregational chaplains are entirely clear of the irregu-lar ordination, the delegates of the Christian Commission being alone responsible for this gross violation of all ecclesiastical order. Whoever these delegates were, they censurable to the very last degree, and it is hoped that no such assumption of prerogative will occur in the future. To be very plain, Doctor, this is a weak case all round. The Presbyterian chaplain is a very weak brother, who tried for years (and once upon my own charge) to obtain ordination of our Bishops, but was steadily refused on account of literary incompetence, and sho ulti-mately turned from us in disgust at the "one man" power, and went to the New School Presbyterians, who re ceived him graciously and ordained him immediately; Drs. Duffield and Hogarth, of Detroit, assisting in the ordination. The Methodist layman is also a weak broth er, whose qualities of heart atone for the lack of those in the head, and those delegates were certainly very weak brethren to perform an act which every denomination in

I observe that Bro. Gould, in a communication from City Point, intimates the existence of a denominational element in the distribution of papers by the Christian Commission. As a Methodist minister allow me to say remost desperate efforts have been made by the rebels to regain possession of that road, which have hitherto proved unsuccessful. The surrender of Fort Morgan took place, we believe, on the 26th, which was soon followed, Sept. 1, by the capture of Atlanta by General Sherman. These are not all, but the most

onsolidated church, and each of these members has it various organs. Secondly: Methodist papers are deci lent brethren of the other churches, soldiers snatch them with greater avidity; thus you may account in many instances for the absence of our papers, because before you have reached the table they have been eagerly swept off. Be assured, Doctor, our worthy brother made a great mistake; a longer stay in the army would have proved this to him. The Methodists all over the country may be sure that their benefactions, whether of supplies or papers, sent through the Christian Commission, invariably reach the soldier, whose grateful expressions are not to be put into type.

Yours truly, JOSEPH JONES, Chaplain 20th Michigan Infantry, Mich. Conf. of the M. E. Church.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. Wesley Boyden, of Chelsen, late Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States gunboat Wave, captured by the rebels at Calcasieu, La., May 8th, and liberated after being a prisoner in Texas about six weeks, has been promoted to the grade of Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, Regular Service, and assigned for duty to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Rev. True Whittier and Rev. D. L. Watson, of the Biblical Institute, have taken service in the Christian Commission for a term of six months or more. Their field will be New Orleans and neighborhood. The California Christian Advocate of the 11th ult., an-

ounces the arrival of Bishop Clark at San Francisco or the preceding Saturday; and also states that Rev. J. H. Wilbur, of the Oregon Conference, and a delegate to the late General Conference, has been appointed by the Presi-

Prof. Holcombe, the Niagara peace negotiator, has gone o England. The St. John (N. B.) Telegraph says that while in that city he was quite reticent concerning political matters, but expressed his confidence in the ultimate success of the Confederacy and the establishment of its independence, although at a fearful cost. He thought that if McClellan was nominated at Chicago, an armistice once secured, there would be no resumption of fighting; that both sides were too weary of war to take up arms again. But as to the Democratic talk of "Peace and

Union," he said that peace might come, BUT UNION NEVER. The Port Chester Monitor speaks very highly of a lecure delivered in that place recently, on the "Moral Dangers and Temptations to which young men are exposed at the present day," by Rev. W. F. Hatfield, pastor of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Edwin E. Bliss has succeeded in raising the requiate \$100,000 for the "Syrian Protestant College" at Bierut, and expected to sail September 10th for that country. He has resigned his connection with the American Board, and is to be the President of the college. The language of the college will be exclusively Arabic, and as about one hundred millions of people speak that tongue, the institution will doubtless become one of great influ-ence. Mr. Bliss was educated at Amherst College and

At the Commencement of Brown University last week, he degree of D.D. was conferred upon Prof. R. P. Dunn of that College, and Rev. E. A. Stephens, missionary at Rangoon; the degree of LL D. upon Prof. Goldwin Smith of Oxford, England, Goldwin Smith is Professor of History in the University of Oxford, and one of the most complished publicists and writers of Great Britain. He arrived in Boston, Sept. 2d, in the Steamer Europa. The Boston Journal says : "No Englishman presents greater claims to the admiration and gratitude of the American people than Prof. Smith, and the series of admirable papers in which he has placed our cause before the British public, are almost unmatched in the controversial litera-ture of the day for fulness of information, accuracy of statement, vigor of reasoning, and force, pithiness and

brilliancy of style:" The First Congregationalist Church and Society, in San Francisco, having been deprived of the services of their former pastor, Rev. E. S. Lacy, by his resignation,

Street Presbyterian Church in Chicago, has become one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune, the great Republi can paper of the Northwest. Mrs. Sally, wife of Rev. Heman Bangs, of the New

Rev. J. Ambrose Wight, lately pastor of the Oliver

York East Conference, died in New Haven, Conn., Au-

Mrs. Ann Emory, widow of the late Bishop Emory, died in Baltimore, August 12th. Her end was peace.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

PEACE OR WAR .- Who wants Peace?-The people of the North want it, the people of the South want it, President Lincoln wants it, and Jeff. Davis said to Colonel Jaques, " I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good will to the two countries."

On what Terms can we have Peace?-President Lincoln says the basis of peace must embrace "the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery.' Sept. 3. Secretary Seward had a reception at his home in Auburn, N. Y., when he gave his views of the military and political position. He said that though unauthorized to speak for the President on hypothetical questions, he thought he could answer upon the question of slavery Here is a paragraph of his remarks: "When the insurgents shall have disbanded their ar-mies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly

mies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease; and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also; and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery as others which shall then be existing, between individuals and States, and the Rederal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation."

Having glanced at the position of our Government "Withdraw your armies from our territory and peace will come of itself. . . . Let us alone and peace will come at once. . . We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

cratic party and talk at the North about peace says: cratic party and talk at the North about peace says:

"The peace that is to give us independence for the present and security for the future, must, we repeat it, be dictated at the point of the sword and amid the roar of cannon. The snake must not be scotched, only, but killed; neither policy at home, nor persuasion from abroad, but fear, trembling, cowering fear, is the only argument that will lead the Yankee to a durable peace. When his troops are defeated, his strong places taken, his fields invaded and his houses burnt, then may our victorious troops march us, with firm tread and flying banners, into the family of great nations; then only will peace, with healing on his wings, return to our land."

Here we have the demands on both sides: The

Government insists upon obedience; the rebels upon independence, and they have asked for nothing else; this increases the absurdity of the complaint mentioned by Mr. Seward in the following words:

Here we have the the demands on both sides: The

Mr. Seward in the following words:

"The chief complaint against the President is that he will not accept peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the abandonment of slavery. When and where have the insurgents offered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union? Nobody has offered it. The rebels never will offer it. Nobody on their behalf can offer it. They are determined and pledged to rule this republic or ruin it."

Shall we Subdue the Rebels or Acknowledge their Indevented the savidant from the formula of the savidant from th pendence ?- It is evident from the foregoing that one or the other must be done. We give the answer of the Chicago

Convention. The following paragraph is a portion of one of its resolutions : "Justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

It will be seen that this resolution opposes trying to subdue the rebellion. Who believes we can coax it to obedience? To have the armistice, our armies must be withdrawn, as Jeff. Davis himself says. That is, we must that such an insinuation is entirely unjust. Truly, Doctor, Methodist chaplains are much chagrined by such insinuations which too frequently find a place in our church papers. It stultifies us as a denomination to be confronted with these unjust complaints. Some of our brethren we fear are disposed to look out of an evil eye and to see only what they wish too observe. The writer has been inana, Arkansas and Missouri. General Sherman must withdraw his troops from Vicksburg and Memphis and by virtue of a permit signed by one of Jeff. Davis' offiask less than independence ?

Rebels ?- Secretary Seward, in his Auburn speech, re. what is." ferred to the appearance of George Sanders, Clement C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb on the Canada bank of the Niagara River, fully invested with the confidence and acquainted with the purposes of Jefferson Davis, and to cago Democrats previous to the meeting of the Convention. He quoted the following from the New York corondent of the London Times, written from Niagara

"Clifton House has become a centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents which propose a withdrawal of differences from the

The correspondent then told of efforts which were to be made, and which actually succeeded three weeks later, nominate a candidate for the Presidency on the platform of an armistice, and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr. Lincoln for re-election. Mr. Seward produced the following letter to prove that what was done at Chicago was accepted as a full execution of the pre-

vious compact:

St. Catherines, C. W., Sept. 1.

To Hon. D. Weir, Halifax:—Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice President and speeches satisfactory. Tell Philemore not to oppose.

(Signed) GEO. N. SANDERS.

(Signed) GEO. N. SANDERS.

"D. Weir is a Richmond accomplice at Halifax, and Philemore is understood to be the conductor of the insurgent organ in London."

Are the Principles of the Chicago Convention pure Denocracy?-The peace, or Mozart Democrats, of New York city, held a meeting, Sept. 5, in which they resolved "That we congratulate the Mozort Democracy that at last, after three years of struggle, amid unjust reproach and misrepresentation, their doctrines have been accepted by the Democracy of the whole country in a national convention assembled."

And Fernando Wood said: "Mozart stands forth to-day as the mother of pure De-mocracy, vindicated by the highest political tribunal known to the country. Our platform has thus become the settled policy of the party everywhere."

Wouldn't it be better to let Slavery alone ?-Hon. John T. Mills, of Wisconsin, recently had an interview with the President, in which Mr. Lincoln said :

" Sir, the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near 200,000 able-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the mester he conciliated by restoring them to always. The demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, they are to be converted into enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

"You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to

fight two nations instead of one.

"You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them ultimate success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take 200,000 men from our side and put them in the battle field or corn field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

"We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the war Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave long before the present policy was inaugurated.

"There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do this I should deserve to be dammed in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the new of the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion.

"Freedom has given us 200,000 men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the

What does Gen. Grant say we had better Do ?- The foldated "Headquarters of the Armies of the United States,

City Point, Va., August 16, 1864 : " "Hon. E. B. Washburn. Dear Sir:—I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment in the North. The rebels have now in their ranks the last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroads and bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertion and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant, if we will "Hon. E. B. Washburn. Dear Sir :- I state to all mishes and battles, they are now losing from desertion and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution. They hope the election of a peace candidate; in fact, like Micawber, they hope for "something to turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South, because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have peace on any terms, the South would demand the restoration of their slaves sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave husters for the South. They would make the North slave husters for the South. They would demand pay, or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North. Yours, truly, (Signed)

Is Gen. McClellan helping to subdue the Rebellion 1—

Is Gen. Mc Clellan helping to subdue the Rebellion ?-In his letter accepting the Chicago nomination he says: "The preservation of the Union was the sole avowed object for which the war has commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service."

When in active service he took occasion to declare his opposition to the emancipation policy. Will the following paragraph tend to help the Government, or will it

"The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States and the binding authority of the law over President, army and people are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace."

He says "the Union must be preserved at all hazards," but would he not give the rebels by compromise what but would be not give the rebels by compromise what they cannot get by fighting? Let him speak for himself:

"The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. . . So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such a peace, re-establish the Union, and guaranty for the future the Constitutional rights of every State."

The "traditions of the American people" contain some

The "traditions of the American people" contain some of the basest acts of treachery and oppression, in the way of compromise, which slavery apologists say were compatible with "the honor and interests of the country. Gen. McClellan says "the Union is the one condition of peace." He does not include the Constitution in the terms. No; he would conciliate by adopting some bond of Union that would better please the rebels-amend the

From the War.

VIRGINIA.—There has been no fighting at Petersburg. during the past week, but the rebels have been massing men in front of General Warren's corps, which is on the Weldon Railroad. Another desperate struggle for the Weldon Railroad is expected. On the 8th inst. it was stated that troops continued to arrive from the North, averaging 1,000 daily. On the 9th inst. our troops captured a portion of the enemy's line, east of the Weldon Railroad, north of Reams' Station. In front of the 2d divison of the 2d corps the rebels had thrown up s line of slight works some distance in the rear of their advance. It was determined to drive the enemy back to this line, and thus strengthen our works. About midnight an advance was ordered. The rebels were evident y unprepared, and about 100 prisoners, nearly their entire picket line were captured. They made every effort to retake the lost ground, but did not succeed.

Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley remain unchanged.

Our army, under Gen. Sheridan, and the rebels, under Gen. Early, were on the 10th inst. still in the section of country between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, watching each other. It is claffined that Early can do us far less damage by remaining in the valley and "eating out of house and home" his friends, than he could in front of Petersburg.

Herds Grass, Push, 8 00 @ 6 50
Red Top, Pasck, 4 00 @ 4 50
Clover, Northern.
Pib.
Clover, Northern.
Pib.
Clover, Western, Pib.
Powl Meadow, Push, 8 00 @ 5 00
Rillet, Pbush, 4 50 @ 5 00
Rillet, Pbush, 2 00 @ 2 25
Wheat, Pbush, 2 00 @ 2 20
Wheat, Pbush, 2 00 @ 20
Wheat, Pbush, 2 00 @ 20
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stated in a letter, on the 7th inst., that the capture of Gen. Grant must loose his hold on Richmond, and Atlanta was the great object of the campaign, therefore, the noble Army of the Potomac must leave the sacred when he had pursued the enemy 30 miles south of the sol of Virginia with the consciousness that just as they sere about to reap the rich harvest of their heroic, persistent and arduous toil, all was brought to naught. The Southern ports, too, would be open to the commerce of the world. Under such circumstances would the rebels aggregate loss will not foot up 1,500." In allusion to certain cavils that it was not, on the whole, a Union success, Was the Chicago Convention in Coalition with the General says: "If this is not success I don't know

On the 8th inst. it seemed probable that the rebel Gen. Wheeler would find it difficult to cross the Tennessee River, on his way to Georgia, for Gen. Rosseau had been pursuing him from Nashville, capturing many prisoners and frequently picking up deserters. Wheeler destroyed 12 miles of the railroad, below Nashville, but on the 9th inst. it was in running order again.—Sept. 9, a dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that Wilson and Stedman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him, as Gen. Gillem did of Morgan.

Sept. 4, General Gillem surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan. About 100 of his followers were killed and 75 prisoners and 1 cannon taken. Morgan, it will be remembered, made a raid into Illinois and Ohio, was captured, and afterward escaped from the Ohio prison. He was killed at Greenville, East Tennessee.

Military and Naval.

Sept. 3, President Lincoln requested the people, on the Sabbath to hold services of thanksgiving for the victories achieved by Gen. Sherman at Atlanta, and by Admiral Farragut and Gen. Granger at Mobile. And ordered the firing of a salute of 100 guns at the various navy yards and arsenals. The salute was fired at Washington or the 5th inst., and at other places on the 6th, or as soon thereafter as the order was received.

Upward of 4,000 soldiers have died in the hospitals n Washington since the crossing of the Rapidan in May. Sept. 7, Secretary Stanton stated that the Provost Marshal General's office was busily employed in arranging credits of several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for deficiencies in districts that have not filled their quotas, beginning with those most in arrears.

The Vermont State election, which took place Sept. 7, esulted in a decided Union triumph. Smith, the Union candidate, for Governor, has a majority of nearly 22,000, r between 3,000 and 4,000 more than last year. The Union Congressmen are all elected, the State Senate is all Union, and the House will not contain over 20 Dem-

The Surgeon General of the United States has ordered the blanks prepared for obtaining the vote of soldiers, to be distributed in all army hospitals.

completed its labors, adjourned, Sept. 6. The new Contitution is to be submitted to the people, October 12. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Sept. 10.

H H Arnold—J W Adams. H Beare—E M Baylles. S H Crowell—J B Chapman (Sept to Jan—67e)—M Curtis—Craddock & Co. L H Dunham—M Dwight. P S Emmett. J D Fisher, Chas Gould, CE Hardy, H Moutgomery, Peaslee & Co. Sam'l Roy. F Sears. Wm J Wilson (the \$1 has not been received—we continue the paper).

Letters Received from Sept. 3 to Sept. 10.

E M Anthony 2—D Ambrose—W R Burnham—H P Blood

—W Burlingham—L Bean—G H Boothby—A Baylies—J C
Brock—G C Crane—B W Chase—J M Clark—L P Cushman—

F P Caldweil—N C Clifford—W Cole—C C Childs—B A Chase

—J C W Coxe—F P Coggeshall—F W Douglass—T brew—C

Davenport—W Ela—W B Fenlasom—E M Fowler—S H Gower

—T A Griffin—B W Harlow—S A Hood—S Holman—L F

Hurd—J Hooper—C D Ingraham—W A Jones—O H Jasper—
C M King—W W Keays—J P Lee—O S Latham—G A Moree

—E N Maynard—E Martin—W V Morrison 2—N W Millor—

W W Marsh—A Moore—C A Plumer—N P Philbrook—L C

Fowers—G B Reynolds—S Rich—S Roy—W H Strout—G C

Smith—O W Scott—J W Sawyer—D D Spear—R Tilton—F

Upham—C H Vinton—E Ware—M T Wardweil—L D Watson

—C C Whitney—F H Youngman. J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 1841; Sheep and Lambs, 10,622; Swine, 1250. Number of Western Cattle, 807; Eastern Cattle, 387: Working Oxen and Northern Cattle,

sprowing up between our men and the rank and line of the robel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union. I will abide the issue."

What does Gen. Grant any we had better Do?—The fol-

The quality of Beeves at market is inferior to that of last week. Extra Cattle command full as high prices, but upon the ordinary grades there is a slight decline, and trade is not so active. There is but a very few extra Cattle at market, and more stores than heretofore this season. Stores—There is a fine supply of Store Cattle at market.

Sales—Yearlings \$11 to \$18; 2 year old \$20 to \$35; 3 year old, \$35 to \$65.

Working Oxen—Sales, \$110, \$130, \$135, \$165 and \$180, \$185, \$200, 210, 230, \$250, \$277.50. There is a large number of Working Oxen at market, for which there is a good demand.

Milch Cows—Ordinary \$35 to \$50, extra \$80 to 90. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the pur-

Sheep and Lambs—There is a large supply of Sheep and Lambs, for which the demand is active. Old Sheep are selling at from 6 to 8 ic P b. Lambs from \$4 to \$6.50 P head. Swine-Wholesale, 9 to 11e P h; Columbia County Pig

				ALCOHOL: STATE			
	RE	TA	IL	PRICE.			
INSIDE	FAI	NEU	IIL	HALL MARKET.			
PROVISIONS	-10	th.		VEGETABL	ER		
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Butter, in tubs,	52	m	55	Shelled, Wqt,	30	4	35
2d quality,	48	(A)	50	Marrow Squashes,		-	-
Cheese, 1st quality	. 20	(A)	24	PB.		2	0
Sage,	,	œ	00	Onions,		-	
Eggs, doz.		æ .	28	P peek,		@1	00
Beef, fresh,	14	a	30			a	7
Salted,	14	面	19	Carrots, & Bunch,	6	2	1
Smoked,		®	22	Lettuce, W head,	3	30	-
Pork, fresh,	18	@	19	New Turnips, & pel	K.	æ	54
Salted,	20	00	25	Cucumbers, each,	1	600	1
Hams, Boston,	20	0	23	New Beets, V peck,		8	5
Western,	20	@	23	Potatoes, V peck,	62	(00)	57
Lard, best,	25	@	26	Pickles, gal,	50	@	7
Western, keg,	25	@	26	Beans, white, peck,	75	@	8
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Calves, whole,	10	0	15	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN		_	
Lamb, P tb,	17	00	20	FRUIT.			
Mutton,	10	00	20	Dried Apples, & to,	12		1
Sheep, whole,	10	00	14	Apples, peck,	50	0	7
The American		_		Lemons, doz,	50	0	7
POULTI	RY.			Cranberries P qt,		@	1
Turkeys, B,	20	@		Peaches in cans,		0	- 5
Ducks, pair,	1 00	@1		Tomatoes quart,		88	
Peep, dos.			37	Havana Oranges,			
Green Geese,	2 00	62	50	₩ doz, 1	00	@1	50
Chickens,				Hamburg Grapes, 1	00	@	
₩ pair,	1 00	@1					
Woodcock, each,		0	25	Watermelons ea,	37		8
Wild Pigeons, doz	, 1 5	0@2	00	Egg Plants, each,			2
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1	WHOLESA	LE PRICE.	
3			
r	BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.	White Dutch Clo	ver,00 @
1	Mess Beef, P bbl., eash price, 20 00 @25 00	Hungarian Gras Seed, bush,	
	Family Beef, bbl, 27 @28 00	Buckwheat,	6 00 @ 7
,	Pork, Boston extra clear	Dush,	2 00 20 1
	1 bbl. #47 00	Flax Seed,	4 00 @
t	Boston No. 1, bbl, 346 00	a max boom,	× 00 %
	Boston No. 2, bbl, 44 \$45 00	SUGA	AR.
:	Ohio extra elear. #45 00	Brown,	2018
f	Do. clear, 44 \$45 00	White,	21 8
1	Do. clear, 44 145 60 Ohio Mess, 42 00 242 00	Maple Sugar,	00 @
	Do. Prime, 38 00 240 00	THE PARTY OF THE	and the Ave
	Boston Lard, bbls,25 00@26 00	FLOUR AN	D MEAL
8	Ohio Leaf, do, 25 00@28 00	St. Louis,	0 00 @
	Hams, Boston, to, 20 @ 25	do. choice ex.,	14 00 81
F	Do. Ohio, 19 1b, 20 @ 22	Western, com,	10 50 81
	Tongues, bbl, 36 00 @ 00	do. choice.	12 25 @1
	Whole Hogs, 6 17	Illinois and Ohio	-
	BUTTER, CHEESE AND	choice extra,	13 00 g1
l	EGGS.	Mich. and Wisco	
	Butter, lump, 48 00 @55 00	Canada, com,	12 50 @1 10 50 @1
8	tub, 1st qual, 48 00 @50 00		12 25 @1
U	Cheese, best,	Rye Flour,	8 00 @
y	per hund, 16 00 @22 00	Corn Meal,	8 50
	Eggs, 100 doz, 25 00	Toolan anoms,	0 00 0
-		GRA	IN.
19	FRUIT & VEGETABLES.	Corn, 7 56 ms.	
£	Potatoes-	Southern yello	w. 3
I	Jackson Whites,	Western mixe	
8	W bbl, 5 00 g 5 50	Wheat, western	, 2 45 @
3	Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 0 0 0 00	Rye,	2 05 @
d	Hubbard Squashes,	Barley, P bush,	1 00 @
8	P ton, (6000 00		1 00 0
	Marrow Squashes,	Shorts, V ton,	43 84
	# ton, 6000 00	Fine Feed,	46 00 34
	Cranberzies,	Middlings,	00 00 80

1-	Eggs, 100 doz, 25 00	70 25 100 77 77 1
-	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	GRAIN.
29	FRUIT & VEGETABLES.	Corn, \$ 56 ms.
of	Potatoes-	Southern yellow. 3 1 80
)I	Jackson Whites,	Western mixed,1 70 @ 1 71
le i	₩ bbl, 5 00 @ 5 50	Wheat, western, 2 45 @ 2 70
	Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 0 @ 0 00	Rye, 2 05 & 2 15
d	Hubbard Squashes,	Barley, P bush, 1 00 @ 1 05
18	19 ton, (£000 00	Oate, 1 00 0 1 05
10	Marrow Squashes,	Shorts, W ton, 43 845 00
7	# ton, 6,000 00	Fine Feed, 46 00 348 00
	Cranberzies,	Middlings, 00 00 00 00
. 7	19 bbl, 8 00 @12 00	
-1	Apples, 3 50 @ 5 00	HAY.
ζ,	₩ bbl. 3 50 @ 5 00	Country Hav.
	Onions, P bbl, 0 00 @ 0 00	₩ 100 lbs. 1 75 @ 1 85
g	Beets, bush, @ 0 00	Eastern pressed,
18	Parsnups, P bush, @ 00	₩ ton. @ 30
501	Carrots, bush, @ 0 00	Straw, 100 lbs, 1 25 @ 1 35
18	Shellbarks,	
18	₩ bbl, 0 00 € 0 00	HIDES AND SKINS.
	Lemons, P box, 0 00 2010 00	Western, dry, 26 @ 28
6,	White Beans, 2 75 @ 3 00	do. wet, 14 0 15
	Pea Beans, P bu, 3 00 @ 3 50	Buenos Ayres,
98	Oranges, P box, 0 00 @00 00	₩ B, 39 @ 40
1-	Pickles, bbl, 8 00 @12 00	Calcutta Cow / B-
	and the second second	Slaughter, 3719. 38
10	COTTON.	Green salt, 35
8	N. O. and Mobile- V B.	Rio Grande,
	Ordinary,	₩ B, 87 @ 38
ir	Mid. to good mid.187 @1 88	Charles and Charles and Con-
o	Middling fair,	LEATHER.
(31)	Uplands and Floridas— Ordinary,	Sole-
d-		Buenos Ayres,
2-	Mid. to good mid.187 21 88 Middling fair,	46 18 47
	arrading lair,	Orinoco, 44 @ 46
10	GRASS SEED.	Uak, 52 (4 0)
0	Herds Grass,	Dry Hide, 50 6 54
U	P bush, 6 00 @ 6 50	Slaughter in Rough

loved the Sabbath School, and loved to talk and sing about heavenly things. In Warren, N. H., Aug. 23, Joseph F., son of Ira and Me-lisa Libby, aged 5 years. In Salem Depot, N. H., Aug. '5. Edward Hovey to Fred Carey. twin sons of Thos. B. and Clara A. Middleton, aged

HERALD CALENDAR. S. S. Convention, at Worcester, Ms., Sept. 15.
Preachers' Lyceum, at Maryland Ridge, Sept. 27, 28.
Ministerial Association, at Rockland, Me., Oct. 10-12.
Ministerial Association, at Providence, R. I., Oct. 10-12.
Ministerial Association, at Rochester, N. H., Oct. 13, 14.
Preachers' Meeting, at Chatham. Mass., Oct. 17-19.
Preachers' Lyceum, at Buxton, Mc., Oct. 19, 20.

SUSPENDED UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE WAR .- Such i I concur in the above action of the Agents as the most pru-

Special Motices.

tent thing they could do under the circumstances, though I tery much regret its necessity.

DANIEL WISE,
Aug. 31. Editor Sunday School Teachers' Journal. DOVER DISTRICT S. S. CONVENTION will be held at Rochester, N. H., on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, commencing at 10, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening. Exercises, A. M., Reports from the different Schools, giving statistics and the present condition
Afternoon: Essays from R. W. Humphriss, R. J. Hall, S. Holman, G. S. Dearbora. and F. K. Stratton, each to select his own subject; to be followed by several addresses.
Evening: Addresses by Jas. P. Magce, Esq., of Boston, and Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, Editor of Zlon's Herald. All the Schools on the District are invited to be present. Let none fail to send delegates.
Portsmouth, Sept. 11.

Portsmouth, Sept. 11.

PREACHERS' MEETING FOR WORCESTTR DISTRICT, SOUTH, to be held at Palmer, Mass., commencing Tucsday, Sept. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
ESSAY: Utility of Preachers' Meetings—Wm. Gordon; Written Sermon—A. Baylice; Exegeses, Rom. xi.5-10—John Noon; Rom. viii. 19-23—D. K. Banister; Essays: Pulpit Preparation—H. P. Satchwell; Best Means for securing attendance upon Public Worship—E. S. Chase; Written Sermon—F. Woods; Best Means for the Promotion of a Revival of Religion—W. J. Pomfret; The Relation of our War to the Progress of Methodism—D. Sherman; Best Means of Promoting the Cause of Temperance—T. J. Abbott; Written Sermon—Henry Ward.
Question for Discussion: Resolved, That Methodism at the present is as efficient as at any former period. Discussion to be opened by Wm. Gordon, Aft.; John Smith, Neg 4
Sketches by Bros. Barney, Snow and Capen.
7 o'clock, by Wm. Merrill.
All Methodist preachers in the vicinity are cordially invited to come and bring their wives. I wish to receive a line from

o'clock, by Wm. Merrill.
All Methodist preachers in the vicinity are cordially invited of come and bring their wives. I wish to receive a line from such brother who will come, that I may make ample prepartion for all; and those who will notify me I will meet at the tepot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from the East.
Address C. H. HANAFORD, Thornduke, Mass.

his meeting will be beld in Blandford, UCL 4th abu out. An xercises will be as follows:
Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M., Reports of Pastors from their harges. Essay: Lay Representation, by Sanuel Jackson, ollowed by discussion. Presching in evening, by H. W. arren. Wednesday, A. M., Essay: Is Physical Death the Result of lam's Sin!—Geo. Hewes, followed by discussion. Written rmon—J. Peterson; P. M.—Essay: The Dynamic Theory—Fellows, followed by discussion. Sketches of Sermons—L. Hanaford, J. Capen, J. S. Thomas, Wm. D. Bridge, A. nderson, T. B. Treadwell. Preaching in evening, by N. ntson. The Maryland Constitutional Convention, having

PREACHERS' MEETING, WORCESTER DISTRICT

PREACHERS' MEETING, WORCESTER DISTRICT NORTH.—The next session will be at Ashburnham, Sept. 26th and 27th, commencing at 2. P. M. on Monday, 26th. Preaching, Monday evening, by G. M. Steele. Preaching, Tuesday evening, by G. M. Newell.
ESSAYS: Elements of Saving Faith—C. R. Harding. Watson on the Evidences of Christianity—J. R. Pendell; The Advent, Pre-Millennial or Post-Millennial ?—J. M. Balley; Immortality of the Soul—D. Atkins; Is Theology a Progressive Science?—E. S. Best; Miracles—F. Woods; Secret Associations—J. M. Clark; Public Prayer—C. T. Johnson; The New Discipline—D. Sherman.
EXECESIS: Romans v. 12-21—F. T. George; Mark il. 20-24—C. H. Vinton, C. H. Vinton, Each brother will be prepared with a sketch of Sermon. F. WOODS, Secretary.

requested.
At 11 o'clock, A. M., of the same day, there will be a meeting of the State Committee, at the same place.
At 74 o'clock, P. M., a public meeting will be held in the same place, to which all friends of the cause are invited.
Boston, Sept. 5.
W. M. THAYER, Secretary.

THE PROVIDENCE DISTRICT MINISTERIAL AS-SOCIATION will hold its next meeting, Oct. 10th, at Chest-nut Street Church, Providence, R. I. A full attendance of all the preachers in the District is carnestly requested. Providence, Aug. 31, 1864. PAUL TOWNSEND.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

DOVER DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER.

3; Great Falls, Main Street, A. M., 1, 2; Newmarket, P. M., 2, 3; Great Falls, Main Street, A. M., 8, 9; High Street, 9, 10, P. M.; Rochester, 15, 16; Union, C. Holman, 16, 17; Kingston, A.; M., 22, 23; Sandown and Danville, at North D., P. M., 22; Lawrence, High Street, J. Pike, 28, 30; Garden Street, J. Pike, P. M., 30, 31; Methuen, Wm. Hewes, 30, 31, Q. Conf., 5 o'clock, P. M.; Salem, G. S. Dearborn, A. M., 29, 30; Pleasant Street, G. S. Dearborn, P. M., 30, Q. Conf., Nov. 1; North Galem, 30, 31, Quart. Conf. 10, A. M.

Nov.—West Hawerhill, A. M., 5, 6; Haverhill, P. M., 6, 7;

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. The Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the following contributions in aid of ou

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the following contributions in aid of our soldiers in the army and navy from August 9 to September:

M H Dudley, 8 Chelmsford, 42:06; Evan Cong Ch. B Elbton, Mass, 4; Col Rer M True's Ch. 8 Antrim, 17; Essex and Coos Co, Coni of Cong Chs, held at Lunenburg, Vt. per Rev Wm Sweell, 10; Ces by Rer M Kimbail, Assutuseville, Vt. Wm Sweell, 10; Cos by Rer M Kimbail, Assutuseville, Vt. 12; Col by Rer M Cooke, Clapprille, 6; A friend, Brimfield, Mass, 5; Ladice' Char Sec, Old South, 46:6; Ladice' Circle of Industry, Dublin, N H, 8; 8; 8; Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt., 52:8; Chight Church, Fairfax, Vt., 10; T J Hubbard, add, Montpeller, Vt., 2; R. J H 10; Ludles of Jaffrey Cen, NH, 530; Past Day Services, Williston, Vt., 22; 1st M E Ch. Bangor, Mc., 5; Cong Ch and Soc, Westport, 104:2; Mr Lawrence, to publish life of Col Dablgren, 140; Miss S Parker, Proctorville, Vt., 250; Mr N Manning, 10; Centre Church, Haverbill, 36:5; 1st Cong Ch, Upton, Mass, 12:47; G S J, Cambridge, Ms., 10; Ladice's Benev Soc. Mills, Fast Day, 37; Friend, Billerica, 1; N Bennierst Cong Ch, Upton, Mass, 15: Soldiers' Friend, Plainfield, N H, 3:36; Ladice's Christophy, Mass, 15; Soldiers' Friend, Plainfield, N H, 3:36; Ladice Or, Christophy, Vt., 2:10; Mr Lawrence, Mass, 11; Cong Ch, Entitleboro, Vt., 2:0; Mr Fany Byan, Chelmsfid, M. M., 3:66; Ch. Christophy, Mass, 15; Charley, New Bedford, 2; CN Tathot, E Providence, R I, 20; Children's Fair, Woodstock, Vt., 40; Chord, N. H., 12; Ladice's Mellings, Lower Falis, Newton, 5; Ladice's Of Randolph, 110; Ladice's Ch., 20; Ch., 20; Mr Pany Byan, Chelmsfid, Mass, 3; Ladice, Or, Ch., 20; Day Ch., 20; Day

DONATIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMIS-SION.

The Army Committee of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, all of which have been forwarded to their proper

antions, all of which have been forwarded to their proper destination:

Miss Clark, 2 boxes: John H Soren, 1 pkge; H B Crandall, 1 pkge; Edward G Tileston, 1 pkge; Mrs S Merrill, 1 pkge; Ladles of Athol. 1 box; Braintree, Mass, 1 bbl; Baldwinsville, Mass, Ladies' Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Bedford, Mass, 1 box; Ladles' Ben Soc, 1 bbl; Baldwinsville, Mass, Ladies' Sol Aid; Brighton, Mass, 1 bbl; Cumberland, R I, M E S School, 1 box; East Cambridge, Mass, 3 bidiers' Relief Association, 1 box; Cliftondale, Mass, 1 box; Dedham Bapt S S, 1 box; Douglass, East, Ladies' Aid Soc, 1 box; Danville, South, Sol Aid Soc, 1 bbl; Ellsworth, Maine, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Brancestown, N H, Clitizons, 1 box; Fall River, Mass, 2 boxes; Frauklin, Mass, Sol Relief Ass'n, 1 box; Greenland, N H, 1 pkge; Holliston, Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Haydenville, Mass, 1 bbl; Ipswich, Mass, Scholars, 1 box; Jaffrey, N H, 1 box; Keene, N H, Cheshire Co Chris Com, 1 bbl, 1 box; Kenec. N H, Cheshire Co Chris Com, 1 bbl, 1 box; Kenec. N H, Cheshire Co Chris Com, 1 bbl, 1 box; Kingston, Mass, 1 bbl; Lyndeboro', N H, 2 boxes; Marlboro', Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Jaffrey, Marlboro', Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Middleboro', Mass, Tile tot Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Northampton, Mass, 1 box; Newport, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Northampton, Mass, 1 box; Newport, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Newton Corner, Mrs. Cornelius, 1 pkge; Ladies of Oakham, Mass, 1 bbl, 1 keg; E Orleans, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Northampton, Mass, Sol Relief Asso, 1 box; Providence, R I, Sol Relief Asso, 0 thox; Holliston, Mass, 1 box; Doxes; St. Johnsbury, Vt. Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; St. Albans, Vt. 1 pkge; Taunton, Mass, 1 box; Independent of the Soc, 1 box; Weathersfield, Vt., 2 boxes; St. Johnsbury, Vt. Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; St. Albans, Vt. 1 pkge; Taunton, Mass, 1 box; Uwcathersfield, Vt., 2 boxes; St. Johnsbury, to battic-fields and to hospitals, who seek in every way to aid the suffering, both by administering to temporal and spiritual wents. They are unpaid volunteers.

The Commission in New England.

The Com

still painfully inadequate.

The experience of many months and many battle-fields teaches us that the method adopted by the Commission is practical, efficient and successful.

Will not the friend of the soldier help us in this work?

Warm blankets, shirts, drawers, quilts, vests, braudy, wine, condensed milk and food, dried apples, etc., are urgently needed. Money may be sent to Joseph Story, Treasurer, 112

Tremont Street. Fremont Street.
Please send two lists of contents of boxes, where from, and lonor's name.

donor's name.

L. P. ROWLAND, Jr., Agent.

Rooms of the Boston Young Mon's Christian Association,
5 Tremont Temple.

1t. Sept. 14. DONATIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMIS-

contributions received by him for the purposes of the Com-

Germann Strate (1) and 1, 1 and 1, 2 an

Business Hotices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., 47 & 49 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.—JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., 47 & 49
Summer Street, beg to eall the attention of purchasers, either
at wholesale or retail, to their extensive variety of Oil Cloths
now in stock for fall sales. In same are comprised all the verious widths from the most approved manufacturers, and a
variety of the choicest styles, that they flatter themselves cannot
be excelled in the Boston or New York market. An inspection
is solicited by parties interested, with the assurance that
prices will be made at the lowest point the market will allow
Sept. 14.

Embroideries, White Goods, Lineas, Shirtings, Fiannels of every description.

Cottons, Cotton Battings and Wadding; Housekeeping Goods, Towels, Napkins, Table Covers, Damasks, Russia and Seoteh Diapers; German Corsets, Hosp Skirts, Balmorals, Searfs for Ladies and Gentlemen, Handkerchiefs, Neekties, etc.; Yeils and Rufflings, all kinds.

Also, a full and complete stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Under Clothing, Merino, Angola, Fleece-lined and others. Choice styles of Ladies' Under Vests and Drawers. Gents' All-wool and Union Shirts and Drawers, of every description Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Hosiery and Gloves

Paris Kid Gloves.

Worsted Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Clouds, Sontags, Hoods.

Spool Cottons. J. English & Sons' best Needles.

Also, a full stock of Woolen Yarns in all desirable shades, Also, a full stock of wooden tarins in all desiration shades, to which your attention is invited.

We shall, as usual, offer the above Goods at retail at the very lowest wholesale prices.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,

Nos. 90 & 92 Trement St., (two doors south of Sept. 14.

the blood, which clogs the circulation; and where there is pain it shows that something must be done to free the fluids, SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, is one of the most valuable alteratives before the public. It will carry out of the system all impurities in the blood, and leave the fluids active. This BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP has cured the worst kind of REPRIMATION. RHEUMATISM.

DR. HALL'S BALSAN .- Every intelligent man or wom who is suffering from CONSUMPTION, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, and wishes to find the best remedy, will be amply repaid for examining the certificates and statements of steemed citizens, attesting the efficacy of Dr. Hall's BALSAN—a remedy which has the sanction of scientific men.

stevens, 260 Broadway, are truly everybody's delight. This quite natural when it is considered that they are just what 25 cents these gentlemen give their patrons a package of whatever color may be selected, which is warranted to be better than any other preparations in the market. Their list includes more than thirty colors, and these in turn may be multiplied indefinitely. There is no sort of fabric, woolen, silk or cot ton, bonnets, ribbons, gloves, etc., etc., but may be used with equal facility and certainty. No wonder the dyes are so popul

GOGUE upon constitutions impaired and injured by a residence in bilious climates, is one of its most valuable qualities. Ther cases the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complex-ion, loss of appetite, langour, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden,—all yield to this remedy if only faithfully used ac-

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! - Batchelor's celebrated Hai Due is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable Hair Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes red, rusty or grey hair instantly to a glossy black, or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vital-

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is for external use. 2t. Sept. 14. PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP FOR FEMALES .- A Relief to Woman in her hour of trial. This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, since which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon as giving the desired relief. Its object is to assist nature, not thwart it. The formula originated with a physician of high standing and extensive practice. It is purely vegetable, or feeling thinks or decay by taking the least decay to the content of the least decay to the least decay to the content of the least decay to the least decay to the least decay to the least decay the perfectly simple, and can be taken without the least danger the most delicate constitution. Inquire for Circular at a the most delicate constitution. Inquire for Circular at an druggists. GILMAN BROTHERS, Proprietors, 100 Milk Stree

LADIES can secure BARGAINS in choice New Styles Dress Goods, BLACK SILKS, blk. Figured and Plain Silks, solid col-

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, and have consequently suffered much less than those who have depended entirely upon the surgeons. A few doses of the Pain Killer taken in the early stages of the Diarrhea, have often prevented a long illness. Some are accustomed to use a little in water, preventing any injurious effects from its too frequent use during the hot weather.

Frices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 pr. bottle. No. 29. S. 7.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several aleeples nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mas. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING.

STRUF was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopothy. That night he child passed in suffering, and the parents without the baby still worse; and while contemplating anether sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleep less night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup needed, and administered a portion of the Soothing and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. So ets. a bottle. Sold by all Durggists.

4. Cold Account Books.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are water of the struck of the sufficiency of the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. So ets. a bottle. Sold by all Durggists.

4. Cold Account Books.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are with the sufficiency of the bowels, and good to inspection. The highest cash prices paid. Mason & Hamlin's Cabiner Pape

Advertisements.

WANTED. An Agent in every town to sell a Steel Plate Portrait of President Lincoln. The portrait from which this engraving was taken was painted expressly for the Union League of Phil delphia, at the White House, and is considered by the President and his family as the best likeness ever taken. It has been engraved on steel by John Sartain, Esq., of Philadelphia.

"From Solicitor Wm Whiting, Washington, D. C.:
"The engraver has had the rare genius and the rarer good fortune to preserve the spirit sad the ideality of the original. I would that this counterfeit presentiment of our noble Chief Magistrate could adorn the fireside of every loyal citizen of the Union."

I also wish agents for the best Steel Plate Portraits published of Grant, Sherman and McClellan.

For full particulars apply to or address.

For full particulars apply to or address.

Sept 14

W. J. HOLLAND, 7 Barnes' Block, Sept 14

WOUNG LADIES' HOARDING BCHOOL, DIO

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL. DIO LEWIS, A. M., M. D., will open a Boarding School for Young Ladies at Lexington, Mass., on the first cay of October, 1864.

18Act N. Carletton, A. M., for several years Professor of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., will be the resident Principal of this School, and will devote himself wholly to the work of instruction. Mrs. CARLETON, a tried and successful teacher, will instruct in French.

Advertisements.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE

CURED. DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, harp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, maction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

**Ear The writer will please state the name of the paper he sees this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 225 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept 14

Sept 14 3mos

ENRIEPS KAKALINE. FOR THE HAIR!

FOR THE HAIR! Prepared from the Bark, Root and Flower of the Persian plant, Kakali.

It is the identical preparation used by all the Eastern nations for the GRAY and PRESERVATION of the Hair, and by Mu use the Hair Bettains its Youthful Luxuriance of the GRAY and PRESERVATION of the Hair, and by Mu use the Hair Bettains its Youthful Luxuriance. Through Lipe.

ANGE ADDICATION WILLIAM THROUGH LIPE.

ANGE ADDICATION OF THROUGH LIPE.

ANGE ADDICATION OF THROUGH LIPE.

ANGE ADDICATION OF THROUGH LIPE.

It will perfectly prepent the Hair from FAILING OFF and quickly cause a now crop to come in, giving the whole a becultifully permanent dark glossy appearance.

It will Remore all Dendry, keep the Scalp Clean, and the Hair Sweet, Moist and Soft.

It contains no oil, alchohol, or any other injurious ingredients, and is the MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD

IT IS A LUXURY! IT IS A LUXURY TO USE IT!

Sold Everywhere. Price Fifty Cents. Wholesale Depot, NO. 46 Cliff Street, New Yors. Eoston Agents—WEEKS & POTTER, and GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. 19 Dec 23

BOSTON STAINED AND CUT GLASS WORKS.
J. M. COOK, Agent, 106, 108, 110 Congress Street,
Boston, Mass., Manufacturers of Stained, Cut, Enameled,
Flocke and Embossed Glass in all its branches, Church and
Memorial Windows, Window Glass of all kinds. 1yD16

A MALGAM BELLS, AT PRICES WITHIN

the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory
or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United
States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to
combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE,
STRENGTH, SONNGUSNESS and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 to
5000 lbs., costing TWO FHIRDS LESS than other metal, or
20 cents per pound, at which price I warrant them twelve
months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for
cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer,
JOHN R. ROBINSON.

GRANDMOTHER'S SCRAP BOOK, Or the Way to Do Good. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER. 384 pages; five pages Centents; 1864.

This valuable new book is attracting great attention. The writings of eminent men, with a full length portrait of Washington, a steel engraving, which is worth the price of the book. The variety of pens and subjects cannot full to entertain all classes of readers. The more it is read, the more it is admired. Any one knowing its value, will not be without it. AGENTS WANTED. Apply as above. 3mos June 29

AGENTS WANTED. Apply as above. 3mos June 29

PROTECTION FROM CANKER WORMS!

Attention is called to ORDWAY'S PATENT TREE PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUB of the Camber Worm ascending trees. It operates with absolute certainty. Trials have been made at rooms of the Essex Institute, Salem, and in open fields, with most perfect success. It is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires neither Oil, Tar or Liquid.

Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E. D. GOODBICH, at Office of Dover Stamping Co., 67 Blackstone Street, Boston, General Agent for New England States, except E-sex County, Mass.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR DYS-ENTERY, DIARRHEA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, CHOLERA MORBUS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, ETC., ETC.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL

Is the only Infallible Remedy known for these troublesome complaints. For more than fifteen years it has been used by old and young in all forms and stages of Bowel Complaints with perfect safety and never falling success. As a Soothing Syrup for Children it has no equal. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, allays Pain and Irritability of the System, Checks the Fever, and produces undisturbed and refreshing sleep.

MARTIN & CO., PROFRIETORS.

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Providence, R. I.

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July 13 3mos

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July 6

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now well established as an unfailing remedy Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST. That this remedy performs all that it promises, let the stify who can speak from experience.

testify who can speak from experience.

From Elder H. L. Gilman, of Glover, Vi., a Minister of the Gopel.

"I was troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs. I applied to several physicians for help, and tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which were recommended without receiving any assistance; but was growing weaker and weaker; until, hearing of Wister's Balsum of Wistery about a year since, I commenced using it, with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints."

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ly and conscientiously recommend it to all persons sunering with pulmonary complaints."

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

'I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung complaint. Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold, which as usual settled into a sever-cough, which continued to increase, although I made use of all the cough remedies I heard of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing feels and strength, until my friends as well as myself became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in ConsuMPTION.

"While in Boston, during the spring following, I was induced to try WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHEREY. After one day's triad I was sensible that it was relieving me; in the day's time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to my usual health and strength,"

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"I tried many remedies to no avail, and so alarming did by case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for vives of the state of the s ny caocary.

"At this juncture I purchased a bottle of Wistar's Balsam, and at once began to mend, and by the time two bottles had been exhausted. I had entirely regained my health and strength. I shall always keep it in my family."

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Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,
Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,
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Scrofula, Enlarged Grands, Swelling,
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THE BEST,

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Street, New York.

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. THE WORKS OF MAN.

BY H. B. WARDWELL. Turn backward, view the works of man! Great are his deeds, skillful his plan; But still his proudest works must fall, Whilst he must slumber 'neath the pall. Where are the cities built of old, With towers and minarets of gold; And haunts of virtue, and of crime ! No voice replies, but they are not; But echoes still in words of song; The minstrel chants their glory long But he can never wake again Their long lost glory by his strain And rests on all their ancient halls Carthage and Thebes and Babylon And Nineveh, they all are gone! Where are the mighty ships of Tyre, That cleft their path of seeming fire When night was round them, or when light, They cleft their ocean path of white? Of all the number none remains

He rears the temple and the tower; Heavenward he points the glittering spire, That flames beneath the sunset's fire; And haunts of purity and vice Still emanate from his device: Fast as decay or wreck may crave. He walks invention's mystic field, Gives to the world with tireless will O strive, immortal man, to rise

THE SONGS MY MOTHER USED TO SING.

When memory wakes her notes of cheer,
And through the heart their echoes ring
How softly steal o'er Fancy's ear,
The songs my mother used to sing!
It glads me to recall the day,
When folded gently on her breast,
She sang the low, sweet lullaby,
That hush'd my infant wees to rest.

In childhood hours, when sickness came And paled my little brow and cheek, And pated my little brow and cheek,
She was beside me still, the same
Kind watcher o'er the wan and weak.
Dear Mother, in that helpless hour
What ceaseless tenderness was thine!
To guard so carefully the flower,
That health and bloom might yet be mine.

And life, and bloom, and hope were given,
Once more my mother sang and smiled,—
Our home was like a cloudless heaven,—
I grew a healthy, happy child!
O, childhood's gay and laughing hours,
Why do ye roll so swiftly by,
When fairer bloom the summer flowers,
And stars shine brighter in the sky?

Old Time may spread his tireless wings And onward sweep with rapid flight, Bearing earth's fairest, loveliest things Beyond the ken of mortal sight; Yet memory's harp shall still be near—I'll bid her strike each golden string; And once again shall charm my car, The sougs my Mother used to sing. The flowers that round my pathway bloom

The glorious stars that nightly shine,
May fade away in endless gloom—
But memory's gift shall still be mine;
And when the last dark hour shall come, Her sweetest harmonies she'll bring, While angels wait to bear me home, With songs my Mother used to sing.

-Christian World.

> THE WORD OF THE LORD. FROM THE GERMAN. Thy word, O Lord, like gentle dews, Falls soft on hearts that pine; Lord, to thy garden, ne'er refuse This heavenly balm of thine; Watered from thee, Let every tree
> Put forth and blossom to thy praise
> And bear much frait in after days.

Thy word is like a flaming sword,

A wedge that cleaveth stone; Keen as a fire, so burns thy word, And pierceth flesh and bone. And pierceth flesh and bone.
Let is go forth,
O'er all the earth,
To purify all hearts within,
And shatter all the might of sin. Thy word, a wondrous morning star, On pilgrims' hearts doth rise, Leads to their Lord, who dwell afar,

And makes the simple wise. Let not i's light E'er sink in night, But still on every spirit shine, That none may miss thy light divine Catharine W

Sketches.

For Zion's Herald. SUNDAY SCHOOL CRUMBS-NO 4: WIND BY THRACE TALMON.

It was the sultry air of midsummer; the earth wa parched and thirsty for the refreshing showers which had not been given for weary weeks. Afar off, the reach of blue hills slept next the gleaming sky as a smoke detained in bondage; nearer, the brown heights undulated toward the withered plains like a crisp curtain. They were as "the grass upon the housetops which withereth afore it groweth up." The white. dusty highway lent indistinctness to the passing traveler. Of the garden lake and reedy runnel, the words of Job had come to pass, "waters forgotten of the foot; they are dried up, they are gone away from men." There lilies and rushes hung the head, and one might walk on their pebbly beds without damp-

Under the branches of a wide-spreading tree I was lost to the scene by reading. In the paper was an account of a revival of religion at a place not very far distant, including in the work of grace, persons ranging from the ages of eleven to forty-five. Glorious shower of heavenly love upon at least one tract of the

Now, suddenly there was a sound as of "a going in the tops of the trees about me. The long, delicate streamers of the grape-vine just away began to move to and fro, then swing rapidly in the air." My paper turned in my hand. I looked away to those dry, yellow hills, over which, and from whence, cometh help in time of drouth, and saw that the sky no longer wore its accustomed lurid hue, but was beginning to be overcast with dark clouds. Might we not hope for rain, the blessing so long sought, yet so long delayed for wise reasons, not for us to understand? There was a pause, as if the earth were hushed in silent prayout of his treasuries." The clouds gathered and sped darkly across the heavens. A few drops fell on my paper. "It begins to rain!" cried glad voices down in the public way: "This strong wind will bring up

Praise the Lord. The hills would soon be glad, the field would drink in the abundance of water with quiet

by divine love. Prayer, strong, yearning aspiration to God in behalf of the descent of the blessing upon all hearts, from the people who dwell in the loving influences of the Sun of righteousness, invariably ac-

must be brought obediently into the storehouse. 2. Holy influence, causing an actual increase of activity of the evil in hearts in their natural unrenewed atmosphere. No sooner do pious souls begin adversary stirs his subjects to new hostility. Even the partially convicted betray an opposition. The

companies this work. All the tithes of such hearts

3. Revival of religion, or showers of heavenly gracausing actual decrease in the atmosphere of evil, by the destruction of sin. God is stronger than all his enemies, and he not only exists, but he is a rewarder of all them who diligently seek him. In due season his disciples reap if they faint not. For he that shall come, will come, and will not tarry. Let all loving, waiting hearts who look for such glorious appearing, be careful to keep with one accord in prayer; and though the drouth be long, and the aspects of the spiritual world disheartening, let us not draw back and become weary, in well doing. The retrogade move-ment ends in perdition. The advancing faith is crowned with salvation!

So of the rushing, mighty wind. This, in the nat ural world, called a hurricane, is of electric origin; when the electric spark produces a combination favorable, a sudden fall of rain or hail is occasioned and a vacuum formed, into which the circumambie air rushes with great velocity from all directions.

tric origin. This produces a vacuum where self phere of Holy Love rushes, from all the various sources

.God be thanked from the depths of the heart, for iences, such powerful effluence of his Holy Spirit! So long as there is sin in the world, and consequently earnest work for every Christian heart, let us never, no, not for one moment of doubt, lose clear foresight of the glorious possibilities directly resultant from the presence of the Spirit. To this event, let all the tides of heart-prayer flow steadily onward, sweeping away every obstacle, however unfavorable, till the Lord comes to rain righteousness upon his people. Let nothing be done through strife or vain-glorying, but in lowliness of mind let each esteem others as better than himself. Said Wesley, "When we lese all desire to be something ourselves in religion, we shall be in a situation to glorify God the most per-

O that every one would gird on anew the holy armor, and strive mightily in prayer for the raining of that blessing so abundantly shed in the pentecostal season, that when it shall come we may all be found waiting with one accord, and in one place, even at the foot of the cross. Let us welcome with great joy the first drops of reviving grace, not forgetting to be finds peace in believing in answer to the united prayers of many, is it not a blessing for which to give God abounding gratitude? Do we realize how great gifts God bestows when his spirit draws one of the children of men into the family of his covenant mercy-the incalculable influence which may proceed from this work, even to the infinite scenes of eternity! Let us be so filled with the Spirit, that we shall be in that posture of heart most favorable for the reception of the glorious gift for which we wait, whether it come in the still, small voice of childhood, or the rushing, mighty wind of multitudes of strong souls.

Children.

Opposite my window stands a linden tree, tall, straight, with a fist-like bunch of foliage, untenanted by birds and mostly unmolested by insects, at its ton Though something odd, yet certain it is, that but two hirds of the musical sort have to my knowledge alight ed in its branches this season-it is now midsummer Both were robin goldbreasts. The first came in early spring, trilled its masterpiece, and was gone. Tha was Guest Number One at Linden Tree. The other came more lately, poor little Number Two, he will hardly wish to call again. Golee, was his name. I I say his for the sake of euphony, not of sex, and will further add, just here, that my translations of the are true to the original meaning I am sure. I was sewing when Golee began to swing on or

of the slender twigs. How do you do? said I with my eyes. None the better for seeing you, said he with his eyes. I laughed in my sleeve, winking soberly enough. But I hope to be for seeing you. Do you? Indeed! with a flirt, not of the head-forgiven, of course, as the conceit of youth.

I did not tell him, but Golee had a decidedly taking way. He was very beautiful, too, with his plumage of jet and sun dye, but he was not accomplished. He could not sing a note; his voice had never been cultivated. He was a young bird, and his parents had taken infinitely more pains to teach him the art of getting a living than the art of song. Instead of singing he made a funny chattering noise almost irritating to hear. He is an amateur, clearing his throat for happier efforts, thought I, wondering the while why he kept it up so incessantly. The cat stole round the corner of the house and the mystery was explained. The best of cats will catch birds, and the birds know it. All the waves and billows of trouble were gone over Golee now. But he was safe this time, for though I liked well the soft warm pussy with her cuddling ways, I would have choked her before she should have harmed a feather of that little robin; yet Golee knew nothing of all this, nor Golee's father, nor mother at home in a maple not far away. Step by step crept the cat to the foot of the tree, a quiver of excitement and expectancy running all along her sleek coat of grey and white, her eyes as fixedly upward as if she were saying prayers for the repose of a soul. O! O! shivered Golee, hopping from bough to bough, and calling in the greatest distress for help; then down he flew, silly, scared thing that he was, right down from the high tree into a low plum tree some six feet off. Nothing could have suited kitty better, and she so far forgot herself as to manifest it after a most canine fashion. Here was a crisis. Kitty, kitty, interposed I, defining each pause with an appropriate foot stamp. Kitty chose to understand the deficition and stormed. Where father, nor mother at home in a maple not far away pause with an appropriate foot stamp. Kitty chose to understand the definition and stopped. What's ever slipped down behind it, or ever would, but cats the water as down in the air.—All the Year Rous will be cats. O dear, dear! began the voice in the linden tree, again. Hush, hush, hush! came over from the apple tree. My wings ache, chattered the

decrease in its volume, by the destruction of the vapor. In several places of the Sacred Scriptures the very still. How can I? O, how can I? Little Golee, Holy Spirit is likened to the wind; hence we are justified in tracing the likeness. In the phenomena accompanying the presence of the Spirit, the following correspondencies to the natural, are noticeable:— call and I did not answer? You think this sorrow 1. The ascent of prayer from certain hearts warmed is for aye, that you will never, never get away, but I tell you nay. The cat will go, bye and bye, bye and bye. Cheer up, sweet pet, cheer up. So the old bird kept talking, puss waiting, and I watching with tears in my eyes, while Golee, gasping for every breath, through his open beak, peered under the leaves and round the branches in the most touching manner, first at the enemy, then at me, then at his own natural friend, till the cat fell a snoring victim to the temptation she had so long been trifling with, to pray more earnestly for a work of grace, than the and Golee flew home. Then I heard a low, thrilling indulgence of long suppressed affection, followed by a louder gush of thanksgiving as the mother bird gathered her treasure to her heaving breast. The ears grew suddenly too big for my eyes, and I almost They say there is one heart beating tenderly for us all, but somehow we do not always feel it. The father bird stood sentinel, with ever now and then a note of warning from mound or tree, till the cat awoke and

Miscellany.

went to a more civilized repast than she had intended

previous to her nap.

July, 1864.

The greater part of our population are waiting till they can afford to have pleasant homes, forgetting that they can at no time afford to have any other. We take the color of our daily surroundings, and are happier, more amiable, stronger to labor and firmer to endure, when those surroundings are pleasing and in good taste. To possess these important qualities they need not be expensive. True beauty is cheaper than we think. The first charm of a home, within and without, is thereare heatness, and this is the rethan we think. The first charm of a home, within and without, is thorough neatness, and this is the result of habit, not outlay. It is often cheaper than filth. Paint the house if you can; if not, whitewash; but in any case let it be in thorough repair. Let there be no loose shingles or dangling clapboards or gate hanging by a broken hinge. These hints favor thrift as well as taste. Let the house be sufficiently shaded. This will pay in comfort, wear of furniture and lack of flies. If you cannot afford green blinds, you can always afford a green tree or two, that costs nothing but labor and patience, and will shelter you from the Summer and the wind in Winter.

Plant vines of some kind about your premises; they are indispensable to grace; they show that na-

Plant vines of some kind about your premises; they are indispensable to grace; they show that nature takes kindly to your home and has thrown her arm around it. You need not resort to costly climbers; woodbine and clematis may be had for the gathering, and grapes and hop-vines may be so trained as to combine beauty and profit. Let your turf be smooth and firm as velvet, and enforce the death penalty upon weeds with an unsparing hand. No man, rich or poor, can afford to raise weeds. They choose the richest spots, where flowers, or fruit, or vegetables might grow, and send abroad their seeds vegetables might grow, and send abroad their seeds as missionaries of evil into every nook and corner Ill-kept places always have their vegetable five points, where sin and misery are mimicked in pigweed, bur-dock and nettles. A very few flowers will suffice; a monthly rose in the window, a morning-glory over the doorway, a bright border between your kitcher garden and the street; these add to the picture just those touches of color that make it pleasant to the eye. With half a dozen cheap and common kinds, your wife will take care that something is always in bloom.

But flowers are gross feeders, and if you keep no domestic animals, you fancy, perhaps, that you have

But flowers are gross feeders, and if you keep no domestic animals, you fancy, perhaps, that you have no manure. You never were more mistaken. Every human dwelling is a centre of fertilizing agents, mostly wasted as times go, rich enough to make the whole plot around it blossom as the rose. Tell the soil that you have nothing to give it! Give it what you have and it will laugh in your face. The suds from the laundry is a store of liquid wealth. Never waste a drop of it in drains or sewers. It is a floating currency promising to pay roundly in grass and vegetables and fruit. Invest it in your home bank, which never suspends payment. These grassy slopes are greenbacks whose issue is as good as gold. Carpet sweepings are manure in a concentrated form. Dug into your flower borders they weave a richer pattern than the one from which they were worn. Those old bones that deform the premises, if buried beneath the grape vine, will be "health to the bones" of all your friends. Old boots and shoes, those most unsightly wrecks, are the favorite food of the raspberry and all its palatable kin. Tainted brine, if berry and all its palatable kin. Tainted brine, if such unhappily is yours, is a treasure for the plum trees and the asparagus bed; slacken lime with it, and it will make a rich dressing for any garden soil. Every household should have its compost bed, be it only an old packing-box, where woolen rags, bits of paper, apple parings, refuse of vegetables, slops from the kitchen, chips and sawdust are storing up the elements of a glorious growth. Let not yours be one of the homes where all these bright possibilities arrive only at "burning instead of beauty." We have named but a part of the fertilizers of every household. Generally speaking, whatever is offensive to the sight or smell is urging the appeal to our revolted tastes—Bury me, and I'll do you good.—
Springfield Republican.

Prof. Agassiz, in the Atlantic Monthly, comes t the conclusion that the continent of North America was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof is that the slopes of the Alleghany range of was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof is that the slopes of the Alleghany range of mountains are glacier worn on the very top, except a few points which were above the level of the icy mass. Mount Washington for instance, is over six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolished surface of its summits covered with loose fragments, just below the level at which glacier marks come to an end, tells us that it lifted its head alone above the desolate waste of ice and snow. In this region, then, the thickness of the sheet cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for, wherever the mountains are much below six thousand feet, the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising on the height are left untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's great plow, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. There are evidences all over cultural uses of man. There are evidences all ove the polar regions to show that at one period the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to belong subsequent to this, and next to last before the advent of this truth.

the matter? what's the matten? called robin senior. The cat! Where are you? where are you? Here am I! here am I! and out came the old bird in full sight on the naked limbs of an apple tree, chirping with all his might. O, Golee, Golee, go back! go back, quick, quick! Back went Golee, very much exhausted. The discomfited tabby stretched herself under a lilac bush hard by, as if for a sunny nap, keeping one eye open, however, to the main chances. She had over her throat a pretty white spot that did not look at all as if a goldbreast had ever slipped down hehind it, or ever would, but eats ever slipped down hehind it, or ever would, but eats

bringing waves and gusts of glorious rain. It brought me also a sweet memory of God's goodness to the field of His church. Would he not revive His work in the midst of spiritual drouth?

Of late our Sabbath School class had been lingering within that most delightfully precious maze of study—the Day of Pentecost, when "suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing, mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting." Now, amid this rain upon the earth so unusually parched with drouth, the analogy came as never so palpable before. Meteorologists tell us that the general causes of wind are, 1st. The ascent of air over certain tracts heated by the sun. 2d. Evaporation causing an actual increase in the volume of the at-

a larger trade in cut flowers than either of the cities mentioned, or any other in the world. One New York dealer has sold, since last September, 50,000 carnation blossoms, 30,000 buovardias, 70,000 Chinese primroses, 30,000 tuberoses, besides over 10,000 rose camelias, heliotropes, etc., and he is but one of a large number engaged in this business.—Home Journal.

It is the custom among a certain class of people, when a member of the family is sick, to begin at once to ask, "Now, what do you want to eat?" Every one has heard the old story of the man who ate eighteen dumplings when he was sick. On one occasion, when engaged upon the eighteenth, his little son said, "Pa, give me a piece?"

"No, no, my son," replied the father, "go away; pa's sick."

When a young man has been surfeited, in season

When a young man has been surfeited, in season When a young man has been surfeited, in season and out of season, until exhausted nature gives way, and a fever is coming on, the good mother is in trouble. She anxiously inquires, "Now, John, what can you eat? You must eat something. People can't live without food." Then come toast and tea, etc. The stomach is exhausted, and no more needs stimulating or food than the jaded horse needs the whip. What is needed is rest, complete rest. Nine-tenths of the acute diseases might be prevented by a few days' starvation, when the first indications appear. I don't mean complete abstinence in every case, but perhaps a piece of cold bread, with cold water for drink. If such a policy was generally adop'ed, what ruin would overtake the medical profession.—Dr. Dio Lewis.

An English critic says there is almost a total ab-sence of systematic and connected teaching in the British pulpit, and adds: "There are very few cler-gymen who attempt to instruct their people in any connected order, such an order as that in which the

according to the fancy of the preacher, or as a text suggests stself."

Is this criticism less applicable to the American than to the British pulpit? Many of our preachers aim at nothing more than the presentation of two good sermons every Sabbath, with a view to immedi-ate effect. If they succeed in this they do well. This critic would have them make the systematic instrucand to this end he would have them select their themes for permanent and not merely present effect. The wisest and best pastors combine the two ideas, and as they expect to preach every Sunday, they devote half the day to a discourse that has direct relation to a system of doctrine and duty, and the other half to a sermon having more immediately in view a present and active impression. The random, haphazard mode of choosing themes for the pulpit is bad for the preacher and the people.—N. Y. Observer.

Biographical.

GIDEON CURTIS died at the residence of his son, E. Corinth, Me., July 21, 1864, in the 86th year of his age. In him a father indeed has fallen; his years were full—covering far more than three-fourths of a century—and that life led through great change and marked experience externally and internally. He has not lived in vain. His life was emphatically sworn to truth. From his hearthstone has gone forth a son well known in the ministry—R. B. Curtis, of Janesville, Wis., and a daughter in the itinerancy—wife of C. D. Pillsbury, of the same Conference. As one has remarked, "Such a life-history should not be sealed up without so much as an asterisk pointing back to the conflicts which it involved. One who knew him well and long has supplied us with data for this slight tribute to his memory. Father Curtis was born in Hanover, Massa, Jan. 1, 1779; removed to the Province of Maine with his parents at the age of ten years. At the first revival under the preaching of the Methodists he was converted, and soon became a steward in the M. E. Church. During the war of 1812, having much to do with military and political affairs, he lost his religious enjoyment, and lived several years without a witness of his acceptance with God, but retained his love for Christianity in theory and for all the distinctive features of Methodism, both of which he would defend with the skill of a theologian against their adversaries. At about the age of 49, during a revival in the town where he lived, he recovered his lost peace of mind and retained it to the end of his long life.

Of his character the same hand has given us the limn-

knew. He was not a man to pass through such a world as this without encountering the opposition of the wicked. His principles were too deeply seated and his character hand. There are many on earth and in heaven who will acknowledge him their benefactor; but not one who can say he ever designedly injured him." To this it may be added that until forbidden by infirmity he was a regular attendant on the means of grace, and was seldom a silent worshipper. The closing months of his life brought great infirmity, but he was ripening slowly for the sun-bright clime. A few hours before his passage, a brother in the ministry stood by his bed, but the death-shadow was too heavy about him for recognition. Do you not remember Bro. L—? he asked. No, he replied. Do you remember the Lord Jesus? was asked. O, yes, he replied. A few hours more and his pilgrimage was ended and the veil was lifted from between earth's tears and heaven.

E. Corinth, Me., Aug. 18.

W. W. Marsh.

Ensign A. Oaks, Co. D, 57th Mass. Vols., son of Samuel and Louisa Oaks, of Williamstown, Mass., died in the hospital at Fredericksburg, May 10, aged 18 years and 7 months. He was severely wounded in the battle of Mile Run, May 6, and after suffering as a Christian hero four days, died in Christian triumph. He died in the army of the Lord as well as in the army of his country. army of the Lord as well as in the army of his country. For more than two years he had been in the service of God, and all his letters to the loved ones at home gave evidence that he was still on his way to Mount Zion; hence he was ready to die. May 3d, three days before he was wounded, he writes to his parents, "I am trying to be a good Christian, so that if we never meet on earth again we may meet in heaven. Give my love to all, and teil them to be good and serve the Lord"

Charlton City, Aug. 31.

J. W. P. JORDAN.

SISTER POLLY COPELAND died in Lewiston, Me Dec. 18, 1863, aged about 70 years. She had been for 50 years a member of the M. E. Church. Her profession of religion was an ornament in life—in death it enabled her to triumph in her Saviour. Her reward is on high.

Livermore Cen., Aug. 29.

ISAAC LORD.

nette F. Tebbetts, of Stow, Me., and belonging to Co. A, 11th Reg't Maine Vols., died in Hampton hospital, Va., July 9th, 1864, ged 20 years and 3 months. He was an excellent young man, highly respected and greatly beloved by those who knew him.

ANNIE M. WEST died in Chilmark Mass., July 11th,

angels in the room, and her last words were "halleluinh, halleluiah."

MRS. REBECCA LEFORTON died in Steuben, Me., July 9th, 1864, aged 57 years. Sister Leighton sought and found Christ 24 years ago, under the labors of Rev. Isaac Lord, and maintained a consistent profession until death. She was a person of few words, yet her life shone through all ther trials. The writer, a few days before her death, found her in the faith, and in hope of glorious immostallity.

B. C. BLACKWOOD.

ADDISON J. STROUT, son of Rev. Orin and Elizabeth R. Strout, of the East Maine Conference, died of chronic diarrhora, in New York, Aug. 5, 1864, aged 31 years. Bro Strout embraced religion and became a soldier of the cross when he was 18 years of age; the world has since sometimes, cained accordance over his mind but his feed cross when he was 18 years of age; the world has since, sometimes, gained ascendency over his mind, but his faith in Christ continued firm, and he never sheathed the sword of the spirit till the fight was over. In Dec., 1863, he enlisted in Co. G of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, and fought bravely in the battle of Spottsylvania on the 18th May, and before Petersburg on the 18th of June, where he received three bad wounds—one in each leg, and one in his head—and thus faithfully and honorably served his country. He fought a good fight, and has received an bonorable discharge by death from both wars, and has gone home triumphantly. He leaves a wife and three children, whom we commend to the fatherly care of the widow's God.

Franklin, Ang. 31.

Advertisements.

TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 16th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date.

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Convertible into a Bix per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. ent market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per anunm.

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Acquired Capital, \$6,030,644.

Received for Premiums and Interest the past year, \$1,800,715.

Amount of Losses, Paid in Dividends the past year, 293,377.

Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 470,470.

Am't rec'd for Interest the past year, \$2,469,137.

Am't of Losses (101 lives) \$523,459 06. Excess of Interest received over losses,

Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.

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May 30

17

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April 13

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cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bellmetal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the
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An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as
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19

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For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfe,
Dresses, Ribbons, Glores, Sonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing,
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Cherry, And Crimson, Dark Drab,
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For sale by all First Class Retail Houses throughout the United States and Europe. For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of the various improvements recently and elasticity of the various elasticity and elasticity of the various elasticity and elasticity of the various elasticity and elasticity and elasticity of the various elasticity and elas

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For the cure of
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Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough
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And is safe for the most delicate Child. The most distressing Cough can be broken up in a fer nours' time without fail.

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